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for years. SLIDELL.

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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.



Fish Culture.

The rapidity with which our American streams are being depopulated of their fish, should be the occasion of much alarm, not alone to the followers of Izaak Walton. Rivers and brooks which few years since were alive with finny tribes, have been almost completely depopulated. Little rivulets in which trout and other fish once wantoned, with hiding places under every projecting rock, have been nearly deserted, affording but dull sport for the wary angler. As the clearing up and settling of the country has progressed, our streams could not be expected to retain that abundance of "game" which they possessed when called upon to supply only the bare demands of of numerous species of Click-beetles, belonging to the genus Eletaridæ; of which, according to Dr. Harris, there are over sixty varieties found in the New England States. In the above engraving we respectively. have a representation of three species of agriotes, and by reference to the numbers in the cut and the following explanations, some knowledge of the following explanations, some knowledge of statute-books, have been disregarded and violated their appearance and size may be obtained.* No. with impunity. River bottoms have been coated 2, Agriotes lineatus, flying, the natural size of with destructive tan-bark; mill-dams have prewhich is shown by the cross lines directly under-neath, or No. 1. No. 8 represents the larvæ, and fishermen have been suffered to take advantage of and No. 9 the same, considerably magnified. No. the spawning season, when coming together in 3, Ariotes obscurus, the exact natural length be- shoals, they can be secured most easy; boy anging seen by the lines (No. 4) at the left of the figure. No. 6, Agriotes spectator, of which No. 5 gives the natural size. No. 10 is the pupa, somewhat magnified, and No. 11 illustrates the

somewhat magnified, and No. 11 illustrates the natural length of the same.

In the "Agricultural Survey of Seneca County," published in the transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society for 1850, page 350, the author, Hon. John Delafield, gives the following very correct descriptive account of the perfect insect:

"The bug parent is familiarly known as the exhausted waters."

ect to its proper position. The worm is about the following facts in regard to trout. They inch long, having six feet; it is slender, tough come together in the spawning period, having wheat, barley, oats, corn and grass."

Upon loamy soils, somewhat moist, the ravages of these worms are often very destructive and also varies with the size of the fish. The female then extensive. We have seen statements recently passes slowly over this line of stones, rubbing made by an English writer, who estimates the against them the under portion of her body.—
loss of wheat in England from the depredations of
This she repeats till her eggs are by the pressure loss of wheat in England from the depredations of the wire worm, to be sixty thousand bushels and the wire worm, to be sixty thousand bushels and the gravel. The male then does the nually. In our own country they often prove destructive enemies, and some farmers think their matic fluid which covers and fecundates the eggs

of their existence; and the question arises, whence came the floods which have wrought these Basins, and why are they not flowing through these channels now? Some have thought that Various remedies have been proposed to prevent readers are aware, excited the interest of the French savants; committees were appointed by the ravages of the wire worm. Salt has been re-commended and so has lime, but repeated experi-and government patronage was secured. The rements show them to have no effect to lessen their numbers. The insectiverous birds are among the greatest destroyers both of the wire worms and stream in France has now been restocked; six the beetles-so are also ducks, turkeys and com- thousand salmon having just been taken to the mon poultry. Plowing late in the fall, working the land thoroughly the following season, until time to sow buckwheat, and keeping up the same tablishments recently commenced on the English method the next year, will completely eradicate river Tay have turned out five hundred salmon

sand and gravel, and placed in running water.
M. Costa of the college of France arranges several John Johnson, who is good authority on all matters relating to practical farming, writes to the Boston Cultivator as follows:—"I think it with a gravelly bottom, and a wire cloth over the bad policy to pasture meadows-mowing ground hole from whence the water escapes to prevent —in autumn or spring. We can get here, double the fish from passing out, will answer. The bottom should be pierced to prevent the accumulation of sediment, which is very destructive to the eggs. If the box cannot conveniently be placed

a few years.

any kind in the fall season of the year, is a decided advantage to them, provided they are not pastured too much, and for the following reasons: If a meadow is left to stand after harvest without pasturing in the months of August and September, if there he any fall rains, the wild grasses ber, if there he any fall rains, the wild grasses ber, if there he any fall rains, the wild grasses ber, if there he any fall rains, the wild grasses ber, if there he any fall rains, the wild grasses ber, if there he any fall rains, the wild grasses ber. ber, if there be any fall rains, the wild grasses and weeds will spring up, and as they grow much taller than the fall growth of timothy or bluegrass, they seem to choke out the fall growth of grass, they seem to choke out the fall growth of grass, they seem to choke out the fall growth of grass, they seem to choke out the fall growth of grass, they seem to choke out the fall growth of grass they seem to choke out the grass they seem to choke out grass, they seem to cnoke out the fair growth of the young grass; and if the weeds and wild grasses are allowed to remain all winter and spring they will be materially in the way the following the way the way the way the following the way the harvest. I have had ample experience to prove this in our rich bottom lands. My opinion is cut into small pieces with a long four-bladed steel harvest, knife, which crushes the curd much less than the ober, sufold-fashioned breakers, and is thus not so liable

ing a cornfield, or in some way not admitting pouring it into the vat till the whole is raised to the desired temperature; or when steam can be pasture by stock, that while the side of the mead-applied to the vat. it is heated in this way. The applied to the vat, it is heated in this way. The

temperature varies somewhat in different dairies, from 102 to 108 degrees.

After the scalding, the curd is allowed to stand After the scalding, the curd is allowed to summand become worthless, unless broken up and new-in the heated whey about 40 minutes, and the whey and curd is then poured on to a cloth placed shallow wooden vessel, with a hole in the bottom which allows the strained whey to run off. The curd is then broken up fine and salted to suit the taste-say a teacupful to each 10 or 12 cows. The curd is then placed in the vat and put under

the press, where it remains till the next morning.

Those acquainted with the English method of swarms can be artificially removed from the common box here so as successfully to form new coloprocesses differ. The method so imperfectly and inadequately described above, is not one-half as much labor as the Cheshire or Gloucestershire Note. We will not undertake to answer the process. The method of heating the milk by the uestions above propounded, preferring to give improvement. Then the method of separating the querist the benefit of far more practical expetite curd from the whey by straining it through rience on the subject than we can lay claim to. a cloth is much more expeditious. In Cheshire
Among our patrons are those who have devoted the whey is removed by pressing down a flat-botmuch attention to bee-keeping and to the study of the habita of these interesting workers for man. Shall me have fine those interesting workers for man. gently broken and allowed to settle and separate, and the whey is baled out slowly, the curd being

Corn and Cob Meal for Animals.

A writer in the Louisville (Ky.) Journal—a great corn region—takes issue with the rest of mankind on the long debated question whether corn or cob meal was or was not injurious to animals. The latter part of August is not too early to plow and harrow for a wheat or rye harmans and the statements. mals. A dozen years ago it was a very common practice with nearly all our principal farmers to

In August there will be found much green veghave their corn ground on the cob, as food especially for their cattle, sheep and swine; but of late years the practice has very much diminished from the pretty general belief that it was injuriture. When this is the case one plowing is sufficient for wheat, &c.,—for a second course will from the pretty general belief that it was injuriture to the surface much that the plow has once ous to the animals. We have never held any decided opinion upon the question, having neither experimented with it ourself, nor been convinced growth, let some pliable bushes be fastened to the

told and read by individuals.

I have fed corn and cob meal, more or less, to horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, in various forms, at all seasons of the year, for some six years, and have never seen any evil effects resulting therehave never seen any evil effects resulting therefrom. But on the contrary, have found it to be a saving of about one-half of the grain fed in the ordinary way, and more, if properly cooked and care be taken in feeding. I have fattened cattle, he would not whole the properly as June, and again in August or September, care be taken in feeding. I have fattened cattle, hogs and sheep in half the time I could on whole corn, and frequently in the coldest weather, when whole corn would not more than keep them in living order. When ground fine, I consider it better for stock than meal ground from shelled corn. It lies looser in the animal's stomach, and will not sour, as pure corn meal will. I will give one illustration to suffice for many, showing the fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn and cobline fallacy of the danger in feeding corn, and frequently in the coldest weather, when in the winter grains have yielded better for a few years past than the spring grains. And in case wheat and rye are to be our leading crops, it might be important to prepare for sowing.

The winter grains have yielded better for a few years past than the spring grains. And in case wheat and rye are to be our leading crops, it might be important to prepare for sowing. he was worth, I summered him over to the next tion system these are regularly laid down to grass. fall, put him up again and fed him as before with It is proper to sow some kind of grain with the January following. A healthier animal I never saw, and as for fatness, there was not a single half-pound of flesh but what was streaked with

low, after being well tried out, weighed 220 lbs.
So you see that the meat, tallow and hide weighed 1357 pounds, leaving a waste of only 443 lbs., not quite one-fourth. If Mr. Todd or his neighbors can beat the above, through any other prowhole the midge and arge number of dealers.

We can grow our own flour bread cheaper than to pay nine dollars a barrel for it. And we are not so liable to be troubled with the Hessian fly, or the midge, as farmers are who cover their whole farms with wheat.—Mass. Ploughman. cess of feeding, we would like to hear from them. I will close by stating that I have horses in my

draining, that it prevents, in a great measure, the evil effects of long continued drouth. Our attentioned as soon as they have attention has been called to articles in the Longary Chronicle, which seems to the Longary Chronicle, which seems to the control of the warried of all the fruits mentioned as soon as they have attention has been called to articles in the Longary Chronicle, which seems to the control of the candidate too rigidly. In this game of loss and gain, he is careful that the school shall be the loser—not he. So again in visiting the schools, many of our supervisors. don Gamlener's Chronicle, which seems to teach the very opposite of this theory. For some time the fine trees in the parks and pleasure grounds of London have shown symptoms of decline, and many have died. The matter has become so-serious as to claim the attention of the most scientific men in the country, and the press are urging immediate action to stay the evil. The Gardener's Chronicle believes the dying of the trees to be mainly owing to the system of deep drainage or sewerage, which draws off the natural moisture of the earth; this being greatly facilitated by gutters, &c., which carries rapidly into sewers fully fully described in the system of seed, and gutters, &c., which carries rapidly into sewers don Gardener's Chronicle, which seems to teach fruit drops as soon as ripe, and the young plants of the earth; this being greatly facilitated by gutters, &c., which carries rapidly into sewers all rains that fall. The remedy proposed is a thorough system of artificial watering at the roots to supply moisture, several times during the summer, and cleansing of the foliage from soot, dust, &c., by frequent washing. It will be seen that the system of London drainage is very different from that practiced in the field. Here the water is carried by well arranged gutters into the sewers, and not one-quarter, perhaps, of the lite better to put in the ground as soon as gathsewers, and not one-quarter, perhaps, of the water that falls enters the soil. On the contrary, the thorough drainage and deep tillage of the farmer effects the very opposite. The rain, which, under ordinary circumstances, runs off the surface into open drains and creeks, often causing injurious washing research through the next surface into open drains and creeks, often causing injurious washing research through the next surface and the product will be a large number of the product will be a large number of the product will be a large number of the contract of the co causing injurious washing, passes through the next spring, and the product will be a large numsoil, imparting substances useful to vegetation. ber of rather small potatoes. The next season As the water passes through the soil, the air is, they will be of good size. We have grown good in a measure, displaced, and as the rain water descends to the drains, its place is occupied by fresh air. Thus, showers on drained land not —Rural New Yorker. only moisten the soil to a good depth, but give accessions of fresh air. We very much doubt whether drainage is causing the death of the trees in the London parks, and think it more trees in the London parks, and think it more likely chargeable to the smoke, soot, dust and foul gases, of the metropolis. If a damaged flue allows the smoke and gas to escape and mingle with the air of the conservatory, the gardener allows the smoke and gas to escape and mingle with the air of the conservatory, the gardener will soon find his plants in a sickly and dying state—in just the condition of the London trees. Let the fall be one-half foot in ten, and falling a little more as you near the centre. Dig a drain from the centre to some suitable place without dying, but that they have endured an impure atthe yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to put in the yeard, where you can construct a vat to year year.

erwise a piece of wet sponge fastened inside a wooden box, or layers of wet brown paper, or wet flannel as a lining to the box, or freshly-gathered cabbage leaves with their under side placed next the flowers are unobjectionable. If the box is of tin, well secured at the lid, then a source of constant moisture is less requisite, for the leaves and flowers themselves will form an atmosphere of sufficient dampness for a time. Another method, which answers extremely well when flowers od, which answers extremely well twice and all the same of such an argument of the same of such an article closes well, the flowers will remain fresh, all day long in the broiling sun, as some botanical travelers well know. The reason why such as travelers well know. The reason why such as the strawberry had may be made, by find-

Seeding with Clover after Corn.

W. J. Pettee in the Country Gentleman, says : The writer has been in the habit for several consecutive seasons, immediately after the last hoeing of corn, (which has been cultivated as level as practicable,) of sowing clover seed by going between each row one way, and carefully scattering the seeds under the leaves and stalks at the rate preparation is used. One pound of copperas dis

Granaries.

before storing the grain in them. A favorite method of purifying them, is that originally adopted by Mr. Carmichael. It is as follows: When the granaries are cleaned and swept, place powdered brimstone in an earthen jar on a bed of with oats and corn, will often be gathered first by sand in the centre of the granary floor, set fire to the sulphur, and close the doors and windows. The fumes of the sulphur effectually rids the granary of weevil, either by destroying them, or driving them off.—Rural Register.

with oats and corn, with ottes and corn, with ottes and corn, with ottes and corn, with ottes and corn, with oats and

Winter Grain.

by the experiments of others. The writer, whose fore end of the beam of the plow, to level down article is copied below, speaks very confidently on the whole growth, before the mould plate turns For several years past there has been much said and written, favorably and unfavorably, on grinding corn in the ear as food for stock. I have been both amused and disgusted at the recital of stories

The whole growth, before the mould plate turns the furrow. Two or three birch limbs, four or the flurrow. Two or three birch limbs, four or the plow beam, and they will not need much fastening to keep them in place.

Some farmers have been in the practice of fast-

meal. Five years ago this winter, I put up a still it does not follow that wheat should be poor, old work ox; fed him until spring; he was abandoned. All farmers have tillage lands bearfat, but as I could not sell him for what I thought ing corn, potatoes, and beans. Under the rota-

fat. He was not a large animal, yet brought me harvest than winter wheat. Much depends on nearly \$100 in Mount Gilead market. I will the season. Farmers ought to raise their own give you his gross and net weight the day he was butchered. His gross weight was only a few pounds over 1800. The meat, after the kidney tallow was taken out, weighed 1000 pounds; the hide weighed 137 pounds; the whole of the tallow was taken out, weighed 1000 pounds; the hide weighed 137 pounds; the whole of the tallow was taken out, weighed 1000 pounds; the weighed 1000 pounds; the weighed 1000 pounds; the weighed 1000 p

Growing Plants from Seeds.

How to make a Barn Yard.

The best way, in my opinion, to form a barndying, but that they have endured an impute the mosphere so long. But whatever be the cause, it furnishes no argument against under-draining, as our correspondent seems inclined to believe.—

the yard, where you can construct a var to put the yard, where you c substantially built of stone and mortar. The top of the vat should be made so as to guard against rains and surface water as much as possible. The When sent by post, nothing is better than drain should fall considerably, and should be made of plank, eight inches high and one foot wide inside. The head of the drain should be wide inside. covered over with a strong iron grate. The yard ought to be well paved with cobble stone, and with a little pains you can always have a dry yard. The water from the barn and sheds should never be allowed to run into the yard, but should be carried by good cave-troughs to a large cistern

Strawberries.

flowers are preserved is still the same—the air aging the strawberry bed may be made, by find-around them is damp. Tourists who hunt after ing out in the beginning how it should be done, wild flowers, or ferns, should provide themselves no decent garden would long be without them. with a bag of this description .- Gardener's Now is the time to resolve to have them. Ask somebody how it is done, and make an order for the plants at once. Then you will not fail to be ready, when the season arrives, to make sure of a luxury and pleasure you have been so long

In hot weather it is almost impossible to pre-

Preserving Sinks from Foulness.

of 15 lbs. to the acre, and usually with good solved in four gallons of water, poured over the success. The corn seems to shade the seed sufficiently to protect it from the too powerful heat of the sun, and if the land is in good tilth, a good catch is secured for pasturing or plowing under.

The corn seems to shade the seed sufficiently to protect it from the too powerful heat of the sun, and if the land is in good tilth, a good catch is secured for pasturing or plowing under. of four parts of fine charcoal, by weight. All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be effectually cured from offensive smells by rinsing We refer to these again, with the simple inti-nation that they should be thoroughly cleansed purities have been scoured off with sand and soap.

Educational.

NO. 38.

For the Maine Farme Letters to the Governor .-- No. III.

To His Excellency, Gov. Washburn : My DEAR SIR :- It is understood that our disstrous defeat at Bull Run was due, at least in part, to the want of competent officers. We were assured immediately after that a thorough examination was to be made into the qualifications of those in commission, and that all who were found wanting in military education and the capacity to command, were to be removed. And to this anouncement of the military authorities the people with one accord responded, Amen; only regretting that the evil had not been prevented before the battle instead of remaining to be cured afterward. Now in this matter the people have a very intelligent sense of propriety. It requires no labor to convince them that bodies of soldiers upon the field of battle can expect nothing but defeat unless commanded by officers who under-stand the whole art of strategy, who are energetic, firm and fearless; cool in the attack and steady in the retreat. Under such officers only can they rally with confidence and win the great-

est victories with the least accompanying loss.
If I should assure you that in the operation of our grand school army, we have been meeting with a succession of Manassas defeats from a similar cause, I might seem extravagant. And yet it is quite true that we have suffered severely in every summer and winter campaign from the want of competent and skillful officers. Among these I include agents, supervisors, committees and teachers.

The importance of the duties intrusted to these officers is conceded by all; fully and fairly estimated by few. Too many look upon the school as a sort of machine, a clock, if you will, which needs only an occasional winding up to go of itself. The duties of the officers in charge are reckoned as mere matters of routine which any one person can perform as well as any other Hence, in the selection of an agent or supervisor, the especial fitness of the candidate is seldom considered. If he has served the party well, or is otherwise a favorite of the appointing power, or case the people are so intelligent and shrewd, so ready to rebuke the appointment of military officers for political reasons, and yet so ready to acquiesce in the appointment of school officers for reasons no better. The disastrous results of this procedure are seen in every town. An agent incompetent or carcless, fails to employ a good teacher at a fair compensation, because his wife's sister or his brother's daughter wishes for the place, and will ossession that have been fed more or less on the above kind of food from three to five years, and my neighbors will bear me witness that few horses in the country perform more hard service.

Draining and Drouth.

It has been claimed by the advocates of thorough designing that it provests in a great measure designing that it provests in a great measure of the propagation of new varieties.—A Subscriber.

Seeds.

Will you please inform me, through the Rural, the process of propagating currants, raspberries, and strawberries, from the seed? Will apple seeds, grape seeds, and cherry seeds or pits, germinate before freezing? Tell me, also, it you please, the process of planting potato balls for the propagation of new varieties.—A Subscriber.

A Subscriber. know nothing of the work which they have to do when they enter the school-room. They visit the school-and nothing more. No direction is

given, no suggestion made, no just impression re-ceived of the work which the teacher is doing. The teacher, too, in an important sense, is an officer in our grand army. Whatever may be true of the other officers, the battle, in each teacher's particular field, is lost or won, according to the success or failure of his captaincy. The little company subject to his control become proficient in the discipline of the school, and enthusiastic lovers of learning, only as he understands the art of commanding and drilling them. If he is the man for his place, they follow his eye and catch his word of command, and are in sympathy with his every motion. He knows his duty and they respect him for knowing it. He insists upon their performing their duty while he performs his own, and they honor him for his firmness. He leads them to the battle which they are waging with ignorance, and they follow him with a will. With either him nor them is there any slumbering at the post of duty. All is wakeful, earnest, suc-

With an incompetent or indifferent man at the head of the same school, the whole aspect of things is reversed. There is no wholesome discipline. There is no proficiency in learning. There is no enthusiasm in the performance of daily duty. All is dull, monotonous routine. The captain com-plains of his men. The men reciprocate the compliment. They go into action. They perform bacly. They fall back from the assault—utterly lemoralized, routed and driven from the field The school is broken up after large expense in-curred to no purpose. Teachers, pupils and pa-rents are mortified and disheartened, and if they reorganize for another campaign, it must be under another commander with infinite disadvantage-but perhaps with a good lesson for the future.

How to make that lesson of service for the future, shall be considered in my next.

E. P. WESTON. Gorham, Aug. 24.

Changing Pastures. At this season of the year, this is a matter of

some importance to most farmers. Comparatively few seem to know the economy of food and cor-responding increase of profit which results from a subdivision of pasture lands, and systematic change of stock (of all kinds) from one pasture to another, periodically. The change is quite as essential to the health and prosperity of the animal, and quite as grateful too, as is a change of diet to man. We cloy if fed with one kind of food constantly, and soon loathe the dish on which it appears; so animals like a clean dish and fresh food—a clean, fresh, sweet pasture. This system of change is as important to the durability of the pasture as to prosperity of the stock. Very many pastures are too closely fed, and at a season when the plant is least able to recover from the shock given its vitality. It is well to feed pastures close, because it keeps down and destroys weeds, and makes the new growth of

and destroys weeds, and makes the new growth of forage tender and sweet. But there is a limit to this close feeding. It is not uncommon, a little later in the season, to see cattle fairly gnawing at the roots of the dry herbage in order to get a living. It is wrong, and the same pasture, divided, each part resting and being fed alternately, would render it unnecessary. Isaac Funk testifies in this matter. He has a ten thousand acre range for his herds. He says cattle do not do as range for his herds. He says cattle do not do as well on such range as they would do in smaller fields, with frequent regular change from one to another. He intends so to subdivide his pasture, and asserts that then the same amount of land will keep more cattle, and they will be easier controlled and cared for.—Rural New Yorker.

A Rat-Proof Corn House.

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator gives the following directions how to build one: Get stone pillars for the foundation, one foot square and to stand 21 feet high, and for the top a piece of sheet iron 8 inches wider than the top of the stone, and paint it to prevent rusting. Then build your house the size to suit you. Mine is 20x26 feet; the door at the end, and a bin on each side to within four feet of the back end, each side to within four feet of the back end, which is for wheat and oats, and is divided by partitions. The wheat and oat bins hold 400 bushels each, corn bins 500, and there is room enough left, in which I have a work bench and fanning mill. The floor should be as high as the bottom of a wagon bed, which is easy for unloading the state of ing, and if the ground is rising in front of the building, it is easy to back to the door.

oaks which are quite abundant on the mountains, and afford quite a source of income to the industry of the place. of the place.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

and Thursday, October 9th and 10th.

North Kennebee, at Waterville, Tuesday and Wednesgot up from a belief that more precious metals

week.

quite celebrated among tourists as natural curios- mony at Willard's of Stoneham, as can be found ities, lie a little out of the main road, and are ap- at Willard's of Washington. proached by a cross road which allows you to ride into the neighborhood a short distance from them. They are then approached by a foot-path which leads into the forest in which they are. You

sions and carvings are found, consists of a soft rain soon, the growth will be retarded and the kind of granite, containing arnica more than the yield light. We need to plant a fast growing granite in other parts of the town, causing it to and early ripening sort; but the Jenny Lind, of partake more of the character of gneiss. But which farmers plant largely for stock, is a very this fact does not make it reasonable to suppose late potato, hence it must suffer much for want all this scooping of the rocks could have been accomplished by a stream of no more magnitude than the one seen bere at present. Hence an air they describe the interval of the entire farm operations. Upall this scooping of the rocks could have been ac- of rain. complished by a stream of no more magnitude than the one seen here at present. Hence, an air of mystery hangs over them in regard to the cause of mystery hangs over the mystery hang a branch or a portion of the Androscoggin river est trees are drooping, gardens are nearly scorchonce flowed this way. Others, that the ravine ed up, and brooks have run dry. We are not once formed the channel of a large lake above, quite in despair, however." At the meeting of which now, from some upheaving of the land has become extinct, leaving the basins as a memento 12th, the subject discussed was, "The Drouth;" of its former strength and power. Which of its effects and remedies. In the course of the

provements upon his farm, which evidently feels the remedies suggested, and we copy a part of the grateful for them as indicated by the promising crops which we saw. This part of Waterford is taking an active start, and indicates a measure of thrift, energy and public spirit that some "sleepy hollow" we know of would do well to imitate.

"With all of our talk about remedies for drouth, we have not touched upon the most valuable one, and one that I think we shall yet have to come to in this country, and I believe it will prove the A beautiful, well proportioned church has recently been erected and finished off in a style of convenience and beauty that would do honor to any city. A Sabbath-school has been recently organized of more than one hundred pupils, and the village or district school is well attended, and well regulated. When you see such things prospering in a community you may safely mark it as here that water would be the best as well as the being established on a basis that will ensure per- cheapest fertilizer that we could use, and the nemanent prosperity. A very good water power in the neighborhood affords eligible sites for mills,

True, a perfect system of irrigation must be conand larger manufactures will ere long spring up there and add still more to the vigor and thrift But there is an abundance of land that would be of the place, and be of corresponding service to the agricultural community around them. The of an attract of as naturally under-drained, could be irrigated building of such manufacturing centers, always with great advantage. In truth, there is no farm has a beneficial action on the agriculturist of the that is subject, as all have been of late years, to has a beneficial action on the agriculturist of the neighborhood, by affording more or less of a home market and varying the chances of a sale of farm products. Agriculture and manufactures seem to

poreal system and life. while here, we were invited to examine another mineral spring which breaks out near the village on the banks of the "Crooked River." The rock formation from which it emanates is the usual mica slate of the region, pretty fully impregnated with sulphuret of iron (pyrites.) As a natural consequence the water is strongly sulphureous, making another of those "Harrowgate" springs, as the English call them, useful, as we springs, as the English call them, useful, as we have before stated, for cutaneous affections, when used both internally and as a bath. Some think that these kind of springs are becoming too common to demand attention of invalids. May not mon to demand attention of invalids. May not vantage that we might derive from a systematized their abundance be a benevolent design of Provi- irrigation. Let us think of it." dence to prevent a too common resort to more Provincial Agricultural Association of deleterious and indiscriminate drugging as the

staves are manufactured from the red or gray Thompson, Secretary, Toronto, C. W.

oaks which are quite abundant on the mountains,

It has been thought that some part of the mountains in this neighborhood contained valuable metallic deposits, and one time a report ex-Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. isted that silver ore had been found there, but subsequent examination has not been successful Agricultural Shows in Maine---1861. subsequent examination has not been subsequent examination has not been subsequently in establishing the fact. Boulders, evidently The following is a list of the Agricultural exhi- from that portion of the mountain called "Red itions to be held in Maine during the present fall, rock" indicate that some of the oxides of iron so far as they have been announced. If there are abound in the mica slate of which they are comany omissions, we hope the Secretaries will ap- posed, and future search may be rewarded with prise us of the fact. The State Society holds no ores of that metal more rich than those impregnations in the boulders which we met at the foot of Kennebec County Society, at Readfield, Wednesday the cliffs. At one time quite an excitement was North Kennebee, at Waterville, Tuesday and Wednesday and day, October 1st and 2d.
East Somerset, at Hartland, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 10th, 11th, and 12th.
West Somerset, North Auson, Wednesday and Thurstay, Sept. 10th, 11th, and 12th.

Wednesday and Thurstay and Wednesday and Thurstay Standard Somerset, North Auson, Wednesday and Wednesday and Somerset, North Auson, Wednesday and Somerset, North Auson, Wednesday and Wednesday and Somerset, North Auson, We

day, October 2d and 3d.

Androscoggin, at Lewiston. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 1st, 2d, and 3d.

Hancock, at Ellsworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 8th, 9th, and 10th.

West Penobscot, at East Corinth, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 24th and 25th.

thing valuable. Probably good iron ore may be found there, and perhaps some other metallic ores of value.

We journeyed on until we came to the end of the road. Indeed the road had to end where we were or go into the mountain; and as the day ay, Sept. 24th and 25th.

The New Brunswick Provincial Society will also ended, we threw ourselves upon the hospitalhold its biennial exhibition at Sussex Vale, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1, and continuing one cinity, Mr. Sidney Willard, who administered to our comfort in good shape. People at the me-Editorial Jottings and Sketches--No. 9. tropolis of the Union think it something to put up at "Willard's." We have enjoyed as much real The Alabama Basins, which are getting to be comfort, with a great deal less of glitter and cere-

Remedies against Drouth.

We are now experiencing a sharp drouth in then come to a ravine among the hills, through this vicinity. It has been several weeks since we which flows a mountain stream of moderate size had a general rain, and vegetation is suffering the bottom of the Basins in question. They have badly in consequence. Potato tops droop, pumpbeen formed in the solid rocks by the whirling of kin vines wilt down, corn leaves roll up and the waters and boulders for a long series of years, and grass crimps under foot. As yet, there is a good are of a size much too large to have been made by supply of water in wells, although the brooks are the present stream. In addition to the basins, very low, many entirely dry, and in some inor circular cavities in these rocks, there are spiral stances people are obliged to drive their cattle channels worn in the bed rock indicative of a half a mile to water. On account of the wet wheat, barley, oats, corn and grass." great wash of waters for a long time through spring, many farmers could not plant their potatoes until late, consequently the drouth finds them We noticed that the rock in which these abra- not half grown, and unless we are favored with

these theories, or whether either of them is correct we had no opportunity of ascertaining, and them sub-soiling, draining, keeping the surface therefore leave it for the researches of those who of the ground stirred, &c. Some proposed the may have the curiosity as well as leisure to accu- use of plaster, salt and marl. The chairman said mulate more facts and work out the problem to a that he saw some trees dying with drouth some demonstration. In the meantime we commend weeks since, and advised digging about them and them as objects well worthy the investigation of mulching, which has quite renovated them. He those who feel an interest in such physical phe- also related how he renovated a farm in Maryland by deep plowing and manuring, and constantly From the Basins we pass on over a still hilly, but pleasant road to North Waterford, where we but pleasant road to North Waterford, where we stop for dinner and to call upon our friend Farnham Jewett, Esq., who is making essential improvements upon his form which we are indepted and a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed. Irrigation was also one of the remedies suggested and make a good crop when all others in the same neighborhood failed.

mutually breathe activity into each other, and cultivated crops, in a state of stagnation in the seem almost as necessary to each other's healthy soil, it is also the great solvent of all substances existence as are the hearts and lungs to our cor-as the waters of showers or irrigation are usually applied, and it is the one thing needful for the

Upper Canada

Turning westerly to the right we took the road This Association will hold its sixteenth annual to "Stoneham," a new town carved out of parts exhibition, in the city of London, C. W., Sept. of "Bachelder's Grant," and "Fryeburg Acade- 24th-27th. We have received a pamphlet conmy Grant," both mountain tracts of no small elevation. Its name is no mean indication of its and judge the Fair will be one of unusual internatural characteristics of soil and surface. These est. Our brethren across the lines are alive to mountain regions are well adapted to grazing or the importance of their agricultural resources pasturage and production of a hardy population. and interests, and they have the material to make As an addition to the agricultural operations of their exhibition highly successful. Liberal prethe pecple, we noticed they carried on the manu- miums are offered in the departments of live facture of staves for sugar and molasses hogsheads, stock, agricultural and horticultural products, which are sent to Portland and purchased by implements, fine arts, &c. Competition open to those connected with the West India trade. These all Canada. John Barwick, President; Hugh C.

Agricultural Miscellany.

COMPONIO D

"The bug parent is familiarly known as the snapping bug, so called from the noise made by throwing itself into the air, when from any cause it is turned on its back—the action restoring the habits of fish for a long period, discovered and hard; it is said the worm continues five years before its transmutation to the perfect insect state, during which time it feeds on the roots of their eggs, they dig a round hole some three feet

them. Buckwheat seems to be very offensive to the wire worm and as it grows close and thick, leaves but little for them to feed upon, and they are compelled to "yield the field."

The reason for producing them artificially instead of constructing ponds and streams with gravelly beds and placing fish in them to breed at will, are many. Tides sweep the eggs away in the latter case of other fish devour them, with the

Pasturing Mowing Lands in Autumn.

to get the given quantity of hay from, and the other half can be appropriated to something else."

This agrees with the opinion we have always had upon the subject, but a correspondent of the Value of ley Farmer gives reasons for an opposite course. our country can all be restocked in the course of

" My experience is that pasturing meadows of that meadows should be pastured after say in the months of September and October, sufficiently to keep down the weeds and wild grasses. I have noticed, particularly in our bottom meadows, where a partition fence ran through the meadow and where one side was pastured regularly every fall season, and on the other side, believe a correfield or in some way not admitting. ow regularly pastured every fall would keep a good set, the other side, not being pastured,

A Question to Bee-keepers.

MR. EDITOR :- Can you inform me through the olumns of your paper why bees have generally eglected to swarm in this section of the country the past season? Is there any method by which Yours truly,

Lewiston 4ug. 28th, 1861. Shall we hear from some of them in reply to the uestions of our correspondent ?- ED.

Brown Bread. One quart rye meal; two heavy weights on top to press out the whey. quarts Indian meal; two table-spoonfuls of mo-The curd is then cut into pieces six or eight asses; mix thoroughly with milk; let it stand inches square, and again pressed with heavier one hour, then bake in a slow oven. one hour, then bake in a slow oven.

BUSINESS NOTICES. The co-partnership heretofore existing best oner, ur subscribers, as publishers of the Mains utual consent, the firm name of Homan & Mauley, is home and the firm name of Homan & Mauley, is home and the firm name of Homan & Mauley.

Jas. S. Manley.

Augusta, Aug. 29, 1861-

Augusta, Aug. 29, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in business for the publication of the Maine Farmer, under the mass of Homan & Banders.

They are also authorized to settle the business of the late frm. All persons, therefore, indebted to the same by note or account are hereby requested to make immediate payment at this office.

Jos. A. Homan,

WM. S. Badder. Maine Farmer Offico, Augusta, Aug. 29, 1861.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis will call upon our subscribers in Piscataquis county during the present month. Mr. H. P. Werks will visit our subscribers in Han-

Mr. S. N. TABER will canvass the Province of New Brunswick, during the ensuing Fall months.

MR WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers

The Power of the Government.

One of the plainest propositions in the theory of Government, is that it has the right and should have the power to protect itself. We who live under a republican form of government have been educated to regard its existence and stability as dependent entirely upon the voluntary, support accorded to it by the people, and our national experience has thus far confirmed the wisdom of the theory upon which it was originally founded. Until the late wide-spread and formidable resistance to its authority, extending over one-third of its territorial limits, and embracing the same proportion of the population of the country, no one had dreamed that the time could ever come when that authority would be seriously threatened, much less that the Government itself was to become engaged in a hand to hand struggle for its existence with the people who created it. In the dealings of the governments of the old world with rebellion and sedition, we have been accuswith rebellion and sedition, we have been accustomed to regard the use of summary measures for their suppression as a necessary exercise of despective power—the freedom of the people being the purpose of testing the purpose of te been made, with a similar purpose, both in this so womanly, earnest and unaffected as it is, aside from subordinated to the perilous exigencies of the State. And we have felicitated ourselves that the intelligent working of our own institutions, in which the good of the people was intimately woven with the progress and prosperity of the Government, would forever preclude the necessity for a resort to similar measures for the protection of the latter. But alas, the evil day has come upon us. In the midst of the most advanced condition of commercial and industrial prosperity, and we had become, socially and politically, the admiration if not the envy of the whole earth, we have been plunged into the vortex of a civil war, already waged with a cruelty and bitterness hardly paralleled in the history of any similar conflict. Not only has the Government the difficult duty to perform of conducting the ordinary operations of a war with those who have openly arrayed themselves in arms against its authority in the South, but what is a thousand times more perilous still, to defend itself against disaffection and treason among those upon whom it must naturally rely for support and assistance.

This disaffection and treason are both secret and open. Availing themselves of the habitual and almost superstitious regard of our people for freedom of speech and the press-a freedom which the constitution sacredly guarantees to the citizen when exercised in subordination to the public good and the safety of the state-we find individuals and presses all over the country doing every thing apparently in their power to imperil the Government and to paralize every loyal moverying out his instructions—they could not possibly do a more treasonable and mischievous work than they are now engaged in.

What then is the duty of the Government Clearly to protect itself. And it is justified in doing it by the readiest and most effective means at its command. Shall it refrain from suppressing the utterances of a disloyal press, which counsels resistance to its constitutional authority. because such license in times of peace has been heretofore tolerated? Shall it permit men-or women even-to go about the streets, and assem ble in conventions, preaching seditious and traitorous sentiments, because forsooth its interference with them would infringe the freedom of speech? No. The danger to the institutions and interests of the country is too imminent and fearful. If the Government is powerless to act at such a time, upon what can we rely? In some recent instances, resort has been had to illegal violence for the nunishment of disloyalty The irresponsible mob has taken vengeance into its own hands, and the destruction of presses and the maltreatment of individuals is the retribution visited upon those who have recklessly outraged the natriotic sentiment of the people, and rendered aid and comfort to their enemies. All good citizens-all loyal men-must deprecate and denounce a resort to mob violence. No circumstances can justify its exercise while we have a government ready and able to punish wrong doers. Without a government society is but a mob, and its wild will is the only law. Thank God, its recent vigorous and decisive dealings with treason, wherever it shows its hydra head, demonstrates the fact that we have a government. Let the power of the government continue to be exerted during the present crisis, under the sanctions of the constitution and law, with an unflinching and unsparing hand.

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE IN ENGLAND. At the great trial of mowing machines, which takes place under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society of England once every four years, the first prize was awarded to Wood's Mower, manufactured by Walter A. Wood at Hoosiek Falls, N. Y. The trial is reported to have been protracted and thorough, commencing on the 8th and closing on the 13th of July. Twenty different machines competed for the grand prize. Among the number were the Buck eye and the Ball Ohio Patents of the United States. This award by the Royal Agricultural Society, after such a practical test, is the highest authority abroad, and establishes Wood's Mower as a standard mowing machine for Great Britsin and the Continent until the next quadrennial trial. The experiments of the Society are conducted with such scientific accuracy of detail and thorough practical test, as fully to try the strength and capacity of all machines that compete for the awards.

A TROTTING MATCH. The excitement of the war is to be slightly varied in this city by the novelty of a trotting match, to come off at State Park on Thursday afternoon of this week. A match for \$200 has been made up between Messrs. Simpson and Emery of Waterville, and Mr. E. E. Savage of this city, growing out of some dissatisfaction with the result of the trial between their respective horses on Commencement day. Some good trotting may be expected.

Wednesday of the present week is the day for the payment of United States Pensions. All pensioners are required to take the oath of allehad taken the oath. giance before they will be paid their pension

A grand Trotting Fair is to be held in Bangor on the first days of October next. Premiums for hospital use, including shirts, sheets, pillow

A Good Blow Struck.

with cotton and ready to run the blockade.

wisely and well, and that blows will now be

NEW STEAM CARRIAGE. Hon. R. D. Rice

common carriages, upon which rests the principal weight of the machine. The front wheel in the

centre has a handle or guide attached, by which

the carriage could be turned round in as small a

space as common carriages. The axle wheels are

operated upon by the engine through an endless chain, and can be immediately stopped by means

in point of speed as of power. It progressed about as fast as a cart and oxen, but it run up a

hill as steep as Winthrop Hill, which is about as

much of an ascent as can be found anywhere. On

the whole, the experiment appeared to be successful, full as much so as the trip of the first steam-

boat on the Hudson, and we doubt not when va-

CHEERFUL AND BRAVE WORDS. From a letter

in the last Banner, written by Rev. H. C. Leon-

ard, the Chaplain of the Maine Third Regiment,

we copy the following cheerful and brave words:

and timid men in the army, who are not worthy to be

favored us with interesting correspondence. Our

requirements of the times. The articles entitled :

What shall we do with our South; The Dirge of

of Old Knick. New York J. R. Gilmore, pub-

the benefit of the soldiers, a large lot of articles

slips, towels, handkerchiefs, stockings, &c.

lisher. Terms, \$3 per annum.

"Here, so far away from their homes, the soldiers are

of a brake. The experiment is not

sentiments :

Death of Jeff. Davis! The telegruph orings us the welcome news of the successful result of the expedition under the joint command of Gen. Butler and Com. String-death of Jeff. Davis, the President of the so-called joint command of Gen. Butter and Com. String ham, for the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inet, on the coast of North Carolina. It was a

ORDINATION OF REV. ALEX. McKENZIE. This brilliant affair, and the results obtained are of interesting service took place at the South Conthe most substantial character. Hatters Inlet gregational church in this city, on Wednesday is the key to a very important section of country, evening last. The exercises were as follows: the peculiar nature of which has enabled the Voluntary by the choir; Reading of the Minutes Confederate pirates to carry on their depredations of the Council by Rev. Edward Hawes; Invocaupon our commerce with almost entire impunity. of the Council by Rev. Edward Hawes; Invocation by Rev. S. D. Bowker; Reading the Scrip-This business, we trust, has now received its tures by Rev. D. F. Potter; Anthem, "How The movement was conducted with great prudence on our part, not a single life being lost and dence on our part, not a single life being lost and dwellings, O Lord of Hosts; Sermon by Rev. beautiful upon the mountains;" Praver by Rev. with hardly a casualty of any kind. The enemy George Richards; Anthem, "O sing unto the suffered severely in killed and wounded, most of Lord a new Song;" Ordaining and Installing whom they were able to carry away previous to Prayer, by Rev. B. Tappan, D. D.; Charge to the capitulation. Two of their killed, however, the Pastor, by Rev. B. Tappan, D. D.; Charge to and thirteen wounded were left behind. Besides Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Wheelock Craig; the possession of this important situation, the results of the expedition are the capture of two Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Benj. Tappan, Jr. forts, thirty-two cannon, one thousand stand of Doxology; Benediction by the Pastor. The ocarms, six hundred and fifteen prisoners, together casion drew together a large congregation of sels were also taken, one of them a ship loaded people, many of whom were from the other with large quantities of munitions, &c. Three veschurches in this city. The service was of a most impressive character, particularly the ordaining The moral effect of this affair can hardly be over-estimated. It will give assurance to our prayer by Rev. Dr, Tappen, and the charge to people that the Government is doing its work wisely and well, and that blows will now here.

struck with rapidity and certainty by our forces, READINGS FROM THE POETS. We take pleasur both by sea and land, wherever they can be given in giving notice that Miss C. A. Jacobs will give with the surest effect. Confidence will revive an entertainment consisting of readings from favalso among commercial men. The blockade has orite authors, at Meonian Hall on Thursday even now been made complete, both for protective and ing of the present week. This lady, by the inaggressive purposes, and our ships will be able trinsic charm of her womanly qualities and achereafter to pursue their peaceful way upon the complishments, not less than the sympathy exocean with little comparative danger from the cited by her sad history, has won the friendshir pirates which have swarmed from the masked of some of the most gifted names in the literary galaxy of the land-Irving, Whittier, Arthur, Longfellow, and others. She brings with her the strongest testimonials from such sources. Among this city has been for some time past superintending the construction of an engine at the machine from Mrs. L. H. Dana, of New York, dated May shop of the Messrs. Mc'Clinch of Hallowell, for 24, 1860: the purpose of testing the practicabilty of ap-

The readings will commence at 74 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents-children 10 cents. THE EIGHTH REGIMENT. The following com panies to form a portion of the Eighth Regiment, so successful are already organized and in camp in this city

Company A—Capt. E. W. Woodman, Wilton.

"B—Capt. Jos. F. Twitchell, Patten.

"C—Capt. Lee Strickland, Livermore.

"D—Capt. Henry Boynton, Detroit.

"E—Capt. Hors. B. Hutchins, New Portland

"F—Capt. John Hemmingway, Sanford.

"G—Capt. Jos. S. Rice, Ellsworth.

"H—Capt. John D. Rust.

rious improvements susceptible are made, it will The Unity Company under Capt. Robinso and the Limington Company, Capt. McArthur, TRUE PATRIOTISM. A son of Noah Barker, Esq., are not yet filled up. Whether they will of Exeter, late Land Agent of Maine, was killed united under one command or remain as separate at the battle of Bull Run. In a letter from Mr. companies, has not yet been decided. The regi-Barker published in the Bangor Whig, he gives ment will be ready to leave, if possible, on Friexpression to the following christian and patriotic day of the present week. The uniforms, arms, and other equipments will be furnished before the "I will not attempt to describe the conflict of troops leave the encampment. The Wilton Band emotions in my breast at this time, for it would be in vain. That he was in the line of his duty, ment.

I cannot deny. That in the Providence of God he was suffered to fall while defending the honor Business Change. It will be seen by the noment for its support and defence. If they were of his country's flag, is our great affliction. But if it was the will of God that he should fall thus the late firm of Homan & Manley, publishers of early in the conflict, it becomes our duty to submit to it without murmuring. I verily believe the Farmer, has retired from further participathe cause of our country is the cause of God; and tion in the business of the establishment. The as much as those who preach the Goslev has made the step necessary. He is succeeded by Mr. Wm. S. Badger, long a resident and business man of this city, and well known for the past eight years as the efficient and popular post master of Augusta. The association of this gentlemen in the business management of the Farmer office we trust will prove as satisfactory to souls our patrons as it is desirable and agreeable to us.

triotism and enthusiasm of the true and noble souls from they have left behind them. They rejoice that they are remembered in prayers and generous gifts, and that so many thousands are so soon to join them in the cans of this city, at their caucus on Saturday work which they have resolved to perform.

Let not the good people of Maine be discouraged or disheartened by the letters of the small number of weak

Rlaine. Esq., as a candidate for Representative Blaine, Esq., as a candidate for Representative called soldiers. Whoever has any knowledge of the to the Legislature. They then adjourned to give world, is not surprised to find men here more ready to hibit the spirit of self-sacrifice, and to overcome the effects of a defeat. Let not our friends in the rugged North quail or turn pale without cause. Let them rather fearlessly and bravely give themselves to the work of duty." the Union democrats the opportunity of selecting as it should be, by loyal men irrespective of party AROOSTOOK HORSES. The Bangor Whig states all over the State, will do much towards strength that sixty-five horses have arrived in that city, ening the hands of the Government.

being a part of those recently purchased for the DEMOCRATIC UNION COUNTY CONVENTION. This Government, in Aroostook County, by Col. Stanley and E. W. Woodbury, Esq. The animals are and county officers by the Union Democrats of the convention, called for the nomination of Senators all young and sound, and altogether presented a county once sy the city on Saturday last. fine specimen of Aroostook horses. They averaged in weight 1096 lbs. and in price \$95 each. Eighty-five in all have been purchased by Messrs. Thompson, of Gardiner; Jos. A. Sanborn, of Stanley and Woodbury in Aroostook. They are Readfield. County Attorney, Charles Danforth, for the use of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments. | Gardiner. County Commissioner, Bradford Saw-ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. We publish this week telle, of Sidney. County Treasurer, Sewall N. the first of a series of letters from a member of Watson, of Fayette. the Seventh Regiment, who has frequently before

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. We call attention to readers will remember some excellently well in another column. It is among the best conductthe advertisement of the Augusta Savings Bank written letters from Philadelphia last winter from ed institutions of the State. The opportunity his pen. Whatever statements he may make in afforded for the safe investment of the surplus reference to army or any other matters within carnings of persons in moderate circumstances, the scope of his observation, may be strictly reand all others who desire to place their means where it will be sure to realize for them without THE KNICKERBOCKER for September. This num- risk. fair and uniform returns, ought not to be ber is rich with a live and racy literature. No neglected.

magazine of its class keeps better pace with the A Good Company. Among the companies which arrived here last week constituting a portion of the Privateers; Before and after the Battle; The teers. They number 80 members, all healthy God of all Time; Bull Run, &c., have interesting stalwart young men, from Patten, Golden Ridge, reference to the crisis, and are worthy the pages Crystal, Island Falls, &c. The officers and men pledged themselves before leaving home, to abstinence from intoxicating liquors during their New Counterfeits. Fives on the Laighton term of service. The average weight of the men

Bank of Lynn, Mass.; twos on the Wamsutta is 161 pounds. Bank of Fall River, Mass.; twos on the Wamesit We regret to learn the death of Capt. Jas Bank of Lowell, Mass.; tens on the East Had-Collins, on Sunday last, at his residence in Farmdam Bank of Conn.; fives on the Bank of Kent ingdale. For several years past he has been of Coventry, R. I.; fives on the Howard Banking known as the gentlemanly and capable command-Company of Boston—so well executed that all er of the steamer Eastern Queen on the route bebills of that denomination had better be rejected. tween the Kennebec and Boston. He died of Col. Dunnel of the Fifth Regiment has rediscase of the heart, at the age of 47 years.

signed, and will soon leave for Vera Cruz, at LOOKING AFTER OUR MEN. Gov. Washburn has which port he was appointed Consul in April last. commissioned Hon. J. W. Fuller of the Executive He was allowed leave of absence three months, Council and Hon. S. H. Blake of Bangor to prowhich has expired, and he has been duly notified ceed to Washington and look into the condition of that it is the wise of the administration that he the Maine regiments. They are now engaged in should forthwith enter upon the discharge of his the objects of their mission.

Capt. Gilmore, of the Lincoln Company, of Company I, died August 24, of typhoid fever, who was arrested under an execution for debt, and on the 23d, John Sawyer of Company C, of and claimed a discharge on the ground that he erysipelas. Sawyer belongs in Saccarappa. His was in the U. S. service, was discharged from arrest on Wednesday last upon his showing that he pay is due his heirs from the first of June.

Rev. Mr. Church, formerly of this city and The ladies of Hallowell as we learn from late Chaplain of the Third Maine Regiment, has the Gazette, have forwarded to Washington for the benefit of the soldiers a large let of articles church at Great Falls, N. H.

For the Maine Farmer A Thoughtful Suggestion.

GARDINER, Sept. 2, 1861. Mr. Editor :- Will you allow me space in your paper to make a suggestion to the officers and members of our county Agricultural Societies? The time for the semi-annual meetings of the societies is close at hand, and as the carrying out now give you a short account of the march of the of my proposition will require the action of the 7th Maine Regiment. In the first place, I hope societies, you will oblige me, and, perhaps, some your readers will be lenient in their criticisms of others by giving this communication an insertion the style of these "notes by the way," for I am writing them in a private tent, amid all the noise

in this week's paper.

My suggession is that the societies throughout and bustle of camp life; and yourself, of the style the State hold their Shows on the volunteer prin- of penmanship, for my desk is a drum-head with ciple; that is, on the plan of the Town Shows, a board across it, and my seat a pile of blankets.

Treasury may be relieved of a draft upon its out grumbling. unds-a sacrifice which I believe the societies are dollar for a ticket of admission

citements of the day, it is doubtful if the re-chiefs to all. eipts of the societies, including the bounty of the State will be sufficient to pay the usual bec, and a tear glistened for a moment in the eyes

A trifling admission fee of three or five cents will create a fund sufficient to pay the unavoid- thy of nearly all the men of the North, and, if and the pleasure and profit of the occasion may route, of all the ladies! In Maine the enthusiasm be enjoyed to their full extent without the ex- was very great, but when we got to New Hamp penditure of a further sum of money.

This plan, if adopted, should relieve competitors, committees or officers from no obligations to had gathered along our route to greet us. comply with the law and usages in making We arrived in Boston at about four P. M., and statements, reports, returns, &c., and in carrying were marched at once to Faneuil Hall, where we out all the details of the shows, so that the pub- were regaled with a splendid supper, and pressed lic shall have the benefit of all the advancement to fill our haversacks with "rations" enough to and all the failures that have been made.

Respectfully yours, For the Maine Farmer,

The Difference. DEAR FARMER :- A recent visit to Augusta

meeting a "peace convention." Now we are as- grim blood! There is in every community a "floating popula- we passed. tion" who have no very distinct ideas of right or Midnight found us on board the steamer decided secessionists, (possibly not as many) and porpoise sporting upon the surface.

few lead the masses. policy of the United States Government, in re- pected.

terms of "sympathy," of the South. That a woman should uphold a system which tion, and her arm strikes as firmly now as then legrades the husbands and young sons of her but her blow falls with a deadlier weight. I of her own sex, is incredible. Does she wish to ton. Sad, gloomy, and weary were the men who

woman is at heart, a rake ?" tion who did most for his country. I feel very confident that a great number—I hope a majori-could, lying on the hard seats and on the straw visible, now and forever."

numbers-where sympathy with the South is stripes" wave from every part of the city, but avowed and its treasonable course justified; but no neither party seems to desire any demonstration. one acquainted with our people should for a mo-

individuals as the voice of the community. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August, Contents: no more than we expected. Joseph Wolf; On Manners; Vaughan's Revolu- Drinking liquor is carried on to an alarming tions in English History; Norman Sinclair-con- extent, and the cursed whiskey that they get cluded; The Royal Academy and the Water Col- here crazes them so as to make them unruly felor Societies; Mad Dogs; Another Minister's Au- lows to manage. Men who are fine, manly feltobiography; Three Days in the Highlands. Re- lows when sober, are perfect devils or brutes when New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

Orley Farm; The Adventures of Philip. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington st., Boston and C. A. Pierce, Water st., Augusta.

Ever faithfully yours, C.

Army Correspondence.

Letters from the 7th Regiment---No. 1

CAMP MASON, BALTIMORE, MD., ? Aug. 26th, 1861. DEAR FARMER :- According to promise, I will

dispensing with premiums, and the collection of At one o'clock A. M., of the 23d inst., we sments on the members, and relinquishing struck our tents in Augusta to leave our pleasant their claim on the State for the money they are camping ground for the seat of war. All night by law entitled to. The societies which have long the camp had been in bustle and activity. published their prize lists and appointed com- The pale moon looked down through the mist nittees, may give seasonable notice that no pre- sadly, while the trees wept dewy tears at our miums will be paid; but that committees as apparting. One act of our soldiers seemed almost pointed will act, and instead of awarding prizes like vandalism; that was burning the filling of cash as formerly, will assign rank, 1st, 2d, &c. their beds among the trees. I fear that some of From the success which has attended town ex- the trees were injured by the flames; it seemed ibitions, there can be no doubt that, on this all the more heartless as they had afforded us such plan, there will be such display of agricultural grateful shelter while we were encamped among and other products as will be creditable to all the them. By four o'clock the baggage was all reounties in the State. Let the producers, farmmoved to the cars, and the regimental line formers, mechanics, ladies, all take hold in earnest—ing for the march. Crowds came to see us start, make common cause, and give undeniable proof and as the line moved on to the cars tearful eyes that the cause itself is a sufficient stimulant to and heartfelt good-byes told that we were parting call them out in all their force without the aid of with friends. Though we were called to leave for the war much sooner than we expected, the The reasons which have prompted me to sugmost of us being unable to go home to see our gest this course to the societies are, that the State friends, yet all went off in good spirits, and with-

Our ride along the banks of the beautiful Kenpatriotic enough to make cheerfully in the present state of affairs, and that the pockets of the ceived were enthusiastic and heartfelt. Old men men who find it hard to get money for immediate necessaries may not be drawn upon for the usual and happy children cheered us with waving handkerchiefs and flags, and merry farewells Another consideration may be taken into the Our men were soon wild with enthusiasm, and ceount. With the "hard times" and the excheered lustily, waving their hats and handker-At Richmond, we bade farewell to the Kenne

amount of premiums and expenses; and no so- of some of us as we gazed for, perhaps, the last ciety would be willing to call on the State, at this time upon our dear native stream. How often time, for additional aid, if there should be any the silent voice of nature will call forth emotions that are felt in no other presence!

It is cheering to feel that we have the sympa able bills, printing, preparing grounds, pens, &c., we can judge from the demonstrations along our shire and Massachusetts it seemed as if the whole population for miles on either side of the road

last us through. Such liberality from our Boston friends should be appreciated by our soldiers, and is I think.

After resting awhile, we were marched through the city to the Fall River Depot. All along our nade us acquainted with surprising facts. While line of march the crowds pressed around us cheerwe are sending armies South to fight traitors, we ing enthusiastically. It seemed as if but one tolerate treachery in our own streets. In Wash- heart thrilled that multitude, and an answering ington, the secessionists are called "rebels." In thrill throbbed beneath the stalwart bosoms of Augusta they are called "peace men." At the the hardy sons of Maine. For one, my own face South, they openly call conventions for the de- tingled with the flush of joy at the thought that struction of the United States government, and we had all descended from the same noble stock. they do not hesitate to call those conventions by Maine and Massachusetts, may thy sons ever the proper name. In Augusta, the citizens who stand side by side in every struggle for the rights wish to destroy the Federal authority, call their of man, and may none of them disgrace their Pil-

sured by the highest authority that there can be Before leaving the depot crowds pressed around no half way between good and evil. A man must the cars to take our hands and bid us good-bye; serve God or Satan; and hypocrites are much and as we passed slowly out of the city, childserve God or Satan; and hypocrites are much more dangerous, than those who do not attempt to cloak their evil designs. What honest individual can now be said to "sympathise" with the "good-bye;" and from every house top and open to cloak their evil designs.

and as we passed slowly out of the city, child-hood, youth, and sager years caught at our extended hands and gave us a "God bless you" and the fanny rounded in over the bar, the rebuilt of Rocks.

The rebel encapments at Leesburg have been moved back some distance from the river. vidual can now be said to "sympathise" with the "good-bye;" and from every house top and ope South? The time has not yet arrived for show- window within view of the road were seen waving from the Fanny, but she proved to be out of South? The time has not yet arrived for showing our "sympathy." When we have conquered handkerchiefs. If the love of woman can inspire range. I then sent Lieut. Crosby on shore to declicate the sympathy." that those who take up arms in defence of our announcement is made with great regret, but the country, with the right motives, are doing God's protrected and ingressing ill health of M. Mon Federal power-then we may not only talk of soldiers in this war should be renowned, for never sympathy, but show it. At present, to talk even did knight-errant of olden time receive such uniof sympathy with the South, is open treason, and versal encouragement from fair ladies. Till long as such should be punished. This matter should into the night did the people gather along our be attended to instantly, before the "peace men" route, and bonfires were lighted in many places (i. e. traitors) become too numerous for safety. by the enthusiastic groups who wildly cheered as

wrong. When the majority incline to the right, State; and when the morning dawned again we the "floaters" drift with the current. Ditto in were passing up the Sound between the Long the opposite direction. At this moment, the Island and Connecticut shores, the water lying Southern army is probably composed of twelve smooth and glassy around us as a mirror, and the

the thousands who follow these twelve determin- We touched at New York, where the ed men would just as readily follow twelve de- presented Col. Mason with a splendid gold belt. termined Union men. The strong will of the We then changed boats for Elizabethport and there took the cars for Baltimore via Harrisburg, If the capitol of Maine follows the deplorable not passing through Philadelphia as we had ex-

fusing to believe that "secession" has been born, until the monster arrives at full strength and hearty greetings; flags were waving from every takes complete possession of the city, we foresee house, and children ran out from the farm houses for Augusta the evils which have been brought waving flags and shouting; the farmer stopped upon the nation. We are told particularly of his plow in the furrow, or his horses in the road lady possessing both social and political influ- to take off his hat; the housewife left her churn, ence, in Augusta, who speaks everywhere in and the maiden her needle to give us cheer. New Jersey forgets not the battle fields of the Revolu-Southern sisters, while it absolutely deadens the could not help contrasting our rapid, easy march sentiment of virtue in the breasts of thousands across her, with the weary marches of Washing-

revive that remarkable French proverb, "every followed their dauntless leader, and their cause was almost hopeless, yet they flinched not; joyous In conclusion, I will quote the words of an and hopeful were we, and sure of the final trihonest man: "We must for a time forget whether umpli of our glorious cause. Into Pennsylvania we be Republicans or Democrats. In such a we followed the setting sun, and were followed union, there will be strength and efficiency, and along the line by the greetings of our friends. if we differ hereafter, let it be to settle the ques- All night long the tireless iron horse thundered ty-of all the old parties in this State, feel and in the bottom of the cars. Morning found us in judge as I do, and they will rise above party as York, Penn., and here we met the first soldiers such, and stand for their country, one and indi- who had seen service; they were "red caps," and PERCY CURTIS. had all the Zouave dash about them. From this Note Editorial.—Our correspondent strangely | place along the route were posted, at regular tervals, the soldiers guarding the road, which place along the route were posted, at regular inmisconceives the feeling in this city in ascribing gave us the first intimation that we were in a to it any considerable sympathy with treason and semi-hostile country. From most of the houses rebellion. It gives us great satisfaction to be along the road to Baltimore the Union flag was able to say that no community in the State is less flying, and the people came forth to greet us. In tainted with the virus of secession, nor in which Baltimore, the citizens thronged the side-walks, the sentiment of loyalty to the Government but gave us no such hearty welcome as we reamong all parties is more universal, sincere and ceived in Boston. Now and then a child cried, outspoken. We have had no miscalled "peace- "hurra for the Un-un!" but the Union ladies meetings" in this city—they would hardly be contented themselves with waving handkerchiefs, tolerated, certainly not countenanced, among us. and the men with silently looking on, or a wave Of course, there are individual instances—insig- of the hand; others looked sullen and grim, but nificant in character and influence as well as in no word of insult was heard. The "stars and

ment be guilty of the grave injustice of regarding part of the city. We are not quite "settled" in the expressions of hot-headed and irresponsible our new home yet, and we begin to experience

some of the inconveniences of a soldier's life, but published by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold St., under the influence of the hellish cup. If any advocate of liquor drinking could have been in my place in the guard-house last night he would HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September. The il- have had his glorious "liberty" doctrine defined ustrated articles for the month are: Stratford to his satisfaction, I think. The drunken mer upon Avon; The Capital of the Canadas; Win- seemed more like wild beasts as they clung to the field Scott in the War of 1812; The Three Tells; sides of the guard-house than human beings. God

Co. D.

Expedition against the Hatteras Forts. Official Report of Gen. Butler. U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,

Aug. 30, 1861. General :- Agreeably to your order I embark ed on board the transport steamers Adelaide and Geo. Peabody, 500 of the 20th regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Weber commanding, 220 of the 9th regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Hawkins commanding, 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding, as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under com-mand of Flag Officer Stringham, against the reb-We left Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock, P. M.

on Monday. The last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Such preparations as were possible for the landing of the troops were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning dispositions were made for an attack upon the forts by the fleet and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the previous prevalence of southwest gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet, and regulars, both of the iron boats upon which we depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat

FORTRESS boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieut. Crosby, U. S. A. [serving with the army at Fortress Monroe as Post Captain, who had vol-unteered to come down with the steamtug Fanny, belonging to the army,] to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat, so that she could not be got off. In was impossible to land more troops because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a 12-pounder 12-pound howitzer were landed, the last slightly maged. Our landing was completely covered embarkation of the troops by means of signals, and was about landing with them at the time the oats were stove. We were induced to desist from further attempts at landing troops by the rising of the wind, and because in the meantime the fleet had opened fire upon the nearest fort, which was finally silenced and its flag struck. No firing had opened upon our troops from the other fort, and its flag was also struck. Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Col. Weber ad vanced his troops already landed upon the beach. The Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get into the smooth wa ter of the inlet, when fire was opened upon the Monticello, which had proceeded in advance of us from the other fort. Several shot struck her, ut without causing any casualties, as I am infrom the Coast Guard had advanced up the beach, with Mr. Wiezel, who was acting as a volunteer, and whose gallantry and services I with to commend, and took possession of the smaller fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag thereon. It officers to seize all secession newspapers, and to luctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops press all treasonable publications. upon the shore, a part in possession of the small fort, about 700 yards from the larger one, and the rest bivouacked on the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north of the forts. Early the next morning the Harriet Lane ran in shore for the purpose of covering any attack upon the troops. At the same time a large steamupon the troops. At the same time a large steamer was observed coming down the Sound inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Capt. Johnson of the Coast Guard who had placed the two guas of the Coast Guard who had placed the two guas of the Coast Guard, who had placed the two guns in position but made no reply. The Massachu from the ship and a 6-pounder from the enemy in setts Ninth and Maine Second Regiments were from the ship and a 6-pounder from the enemy in a small sand battery, and opened fire on the rebel steamer. At eight o'clock the fleet opened fire again, the flag ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident after a few exact a few shots the enemy stopped firing. They are in force near Chain Bridge. A large body of rebels is known to be at Falls Church. Their entire line of pickets is within three miles of our defenses. ents that our shots fell short. An increased ngth of fuse was telegraphed and firing was killed and a few others wounded in the skirmish

commenced with shells of fifteen seconds fuse. I had sent Mr. Fisk, acting aid-de-camp, on shore of the first lending of the pickets. for the purpose of effecting a landing of the remainder of the troops, when a white flag was run up from the fort. I then went with the Fanthe troops under Col. Weber, marched up the beach, and signal was made from the flag ship to

soon returned bringing Mr. Wiezel with the following written communication from Samuel Bar-

MEMORANDUM. Flag officer Samuel Barron S. Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war, the officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

(Signed) anding Naval defences of Virginia and

North Carolina. And also a verbal communication stating that an hour's call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood. To both the written and

tion of Samuel Barron, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these. Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of tured the enemy's colors and two prisoners. war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the Minnesota to arrange

After waiting three-quarters of an hour, Lieut. Crosby returned, bringing with him Capt. Barron, Major Andrews and Col. Martin, of the rebel forces, who on being received on board the tug Fanny, informed me that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum, and had come to surrender themselves and their commands as prisoners of war. I informed them that as the expedition was formed of the Army and Navy, surrender must be made on board the flag shi to Flag Officer Stringham as well as to myself We went on board the Minnesota for that purpose. On arriving there the articles of capitula-tion were signed, which I hope will meet your approval. I then landed and took a formal surender of all the forts with all the men and munitions of war, inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered, marched them out and embarked them on board the Adelaid, and marched my own troops into the fort, and raised our flag upon it, amid the cheers of our men and a salute of 13 guns which had been

shotted by the enemy.

Upon taking possession of Fort Hatteras, I found that it mounted ten guns, with four yet unmounted, and one large ten-inch Columbiad, all ready for mounting. The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water and only to be approached by a last the bundled wards circuitously over a formly fifteen men. Major Casment, with the marsh at five hundred yards circuitously over a long neck of land within half musket range, and over a causeway a few yards only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns loaded with grape and cannister, which we pected.

them, nanking Col. Tyler, who retired with a loss of only fifteen men. Major Casment, with the other sub-division, numbering 400, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Decisive Movement upon the Potomac Expected. expended in our salute. It had a well protected magazine, and bomb-proof, capable of sheltering some three or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly octagon in form, enclosing about twothirds of an acre of ground. The large work near this Inlet was known as

ner, upon abandoning the fort the day before.

I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but re-embarked the regulars and marines. Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather I disembarked the prison-male spies is conclusive. rearance of the weather I disembarked the property of the weather I disembarked the property of the days' rations for the troops.

The Herald's Washington dispatch to rebel lines of pickets commence on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and extend across Little and Alexandria Railr On consultation I determined to leave the troops and hold the fort because of the strength of the and hold the fort because of the strength of the fortifications, and its importance, and because if again in possession of the enemy, with a sufficient armament, the very great difficulty of its recapture, until I could get some further instructions from the Government. The steamers Monticello and Pawnee remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely, or indeed possible, to be sent against it. The importance of this point cannot be overrated. When the channel is buoyed out any vessel may carry 15 feet of

this point cannot be overrated. When the chain bound is buoyed out any vessel may earry 15 feet of water over it with ease. Once inside there is a there are at least three open safe harbor and anchorage in all weathers. There the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina from Norfolk to Cape Lookout is within our reach by light due to reach which capped which capped residue to the control of the capped residue to t from Norfolk to Cape Lookout is within our reach three rifle cannon on the possibly live Clellan is fully posted and ready.

Clellan is fully posted and ready.

A regret from Richmond via Louisville estimates in Views i

The Record of the War.

From Fortress Monroc-Sailing of a Secret Expedition.
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26. The much talked

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26. The much talked of expedition has sailed, under command of Gen. Butler. It consisted of the frigates Minnesota Monticello and Harriet Lane, steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, and propellers Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of schooners, barges, &c. The Quaker City will follow in a few hours. The vessels carried over 400 guns and about 1000 men. Several powerful gun-hoats remain at 01d men. Several powerful gun-boats remain at Old Point and Newport News. A brilliant achievement is expected from Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham. Colonels Weber and Hawkins take

part in the expedition. Gen. Wool's Treatment of a Rebel Flag of A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk this morn-

A flag of truce arrived from Abelian ing with three ladies and a number of prisoners ing with three ladies and a number of prisoners. As the object of sending the flag was deemed rather inquisitive. Gen. Wool decided to detain the flag until late The Maine and New York Mutineers.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26. The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Washington with 159 of the mutineers sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Tortugas. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Raps. Traitors in the Federal Camp.

Washington, Aug. 26. Through the agency of traitors, Gen. McClellan's plan for making a reconnoisance in force, which might have resulted in cutting off the rebels this side of Fairfax, was betrayed to the enemy, hence their recent stam-On Sunday a rebel battery fired fifteen shells

by the shells of the Monticello and Harriet Lane. Into the new camp, near Ball's Cross Road, of the I was on board the Harriet Lane directing the 25th New York Regiment. Reinforcements were sent for, when the enemy retired. The Rebels Advancing.

Washington, Aug. 27. The rebels have made an advance movement, and have thrown a large force forward to Bailey's Cross Roads, three miles from Fort Albany.

Rebels near Chain Bridge. New York, Aug. 28. Special dispatches from Washington say that there is a considerable body of rebels back of Chain Bridge, and they line the bank of the Potomac all the way to Leesburg. Scouts report a large force of rebels at Leesburg

nd vicinity.

Our army is in good condition. There are only nineteen sick in Gen. Richardson's Brigade

Another Fing of Truce. formed. So well convinced were the officers of both navy and army that the forts had surrend-truce came from Norfolk this morning to inquire ered at this time, that the Susquehanna had tow-ed the Cumberland to an offing. The fire was then reopened, as there was no signal from eith-er, upon both forts. In the meantime a few men

ome necessary, owing to the threatening arrest all persons having them. It is said that unce of the weather, that all the ships when the District Attorney returns from Washould make an offing, which was done with re- ington effective measures will be taken to sup-

> Picket Skirmishing with the Rebels, Washington, Aug. 28. Have just returned

from the outposts beyond Arlington.
At eleven o'clock this morning the rebels advanced two regiments of infantry with artillery toward Arlington Mills. After a slight skirmish

It is believed that several of our soldiers were

HYATTSTOWN, Md., Aug. 26. Information has reached our encampment that there has been much ny over the bar into the Inlet, at the same time firing across the river by the rebels at our pick ets, at various points between Conrad's and Har per's Ferries since Saturday last, and it is report-

Gallant Affair in Western Virginia CINCINNATI, Aug. 28. The following particu lars of a gallant and desperate affair which took place on the 26th at Cros ville. The Ohio Seventh Regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously. Our men immediately prepared for battle, and fought

sent forward to the baggage train which was coming up 3 miles distant and turned it back toward Gauley, which place it reached in safety.— Companies B, C and I suffered most severely. And also a verbal communication stating that They particularly were in the hottest part of the had in the fort 615 men and 1000 more within fight, and fought their way through fearful odds, making fearful havoc in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force is estimated at 3000 infantry, 400 cav-

the effusion of blood. To both the written and verbal communications I made the reply which follows, and sent it by Lieut. Crosby:

Memorandum. Benj. F. Butler, Major General U. S. A commanding, in reply to the communication of the communic No Recognition of the Confederacy.

Washington, Aug. 29. The statement that news had been received here indicating the speedy and certain recognition of the Confederate England is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European Governments intend to continue to respect the blockade and await the result of the contest. Position of the Troops near Washington.

A messenger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces have advanced to ailey's Cross roads and driven those of the rebels a mile and a half beyond, where it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up strong entrenchments. A dash of rebel cavalry, it is reported, was

made at what they supposed to be a deserted can-non. After twelve rounds had been fired at it from their howitzers, on a nearer approach they discovered it to be a sham, some of the Michiganders having deceived the enemy by mounting a stove-pipe on an old pair of wheels

The Fight in Western Virginia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30. The Times' special oon make an attack on our lines.

Information from the Confederates states that

there are large numbers of rebels in and about Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark, which is about 700 Manassas, and scattered on the roads leading to yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting Richmond and Strasburg. There was much sickfive guns and two six-pounders. The enemy had ness among them owing to the wet weather. spiked these guns, but in a very indifferent man-

re at least three open fortifications,

A person from Richmond via Louis in Vir-mates the number of rebels now in arms in Virat sea during the winter months. From it ones is very operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogue Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern and Beau-armed by arms from the East, which have been armed by arms from the East, which have been

carried through l Only a guard has the principal body the upper Potor Maryland, and a Fron

prepared for the Their programm PHILADELPHIA garding the divisi obtained from a w who returned ye ginia. The nam freely used in Ba

having written been a great battle was defeated. The was not only aliv transacting his is quarters.
It is said that main body of the to be commanded

eight thousand st plain within four ment of Capt. Rey with him the larg troops.

Every confidence ity of Gen. Rosect

any forces likely has excellent aid effective army. Movemen New York, 31st ton dispatch says on the pickets at I

Two scouts rep Munson's Hill. breastworks. A c fantry and 400 car are still impressi It is estimated tween Edward's F ing for an opport there to be Martial Law

St. Louis, Aug following is a port "In order to su public places and property of loyal declare establishe State of Missouri;

pation of this Sta to extend from Le Jefferson city, Roll deau on the Missis All persons who their hands with Real and personal take up arms again shall be directly pro-part with their end confiscated to publicately have, are here All persons who stroyed, after the p fer the extreme per engaged in treason or procuring aid turmoils and distur

exposing themselv Brilliant Success Capture of Fo NEW YORK, Sept Washington dispat ful results of the I On Wednesday berland, Susquehar and Monticello, and and Peabody, with Hatterns Inlet. Ti Commodore Stringha

incendiary docum

Gen. Butler. Two forts had guard the mouth of mands the entrance Sounds, which affor and the sea.
The bombardme in the morning, by

soon joining.
The landing of menced, but owin The forts replie without much dam flag on Fort Clark els retreated to For

hoisted the stars as At night the flee remaining as near At 8 o'clock on again opened fire on the latter falling far At 11 o'clock ou the magazine, the our troops started Clark. They were truce. Capt. Nixon the fort, when Con

Federal Navy, who expitulation, by all arms and allow the arms. Gen. Butle terms, and demande which was subseque Commander Bar modore Etringham, a theirs to Gen. Butlet One thousand st knapsacks, a large of

prisoners, were capt Not one on our si night previous to tl noon a steamer with was kept away by After the captur and Gen. Butler had amid the wildest ch kee Doodle.

The wounded and the Minnesota, wh York. The Harriet Lane throw over coal and off if the weather is Col. Webber wa Hatteras, and Col. portion of the fleet Several importantured, disclosing the

Among the prison Thompson, Major Ar the Navy; Col. Bra ROLLA, Mo., 30th St. Louis Democrat Parties from Spr had taken place in sas forces, and the Reinforcements l

Six thousand reb

to Rains.

Spring; another end a spring south o Dade county last v and 1000 men were ty, divesting the co erty belonging to U St. Louis, 31st. saying that the reb of the Home Guard trenchments at Lex repulsed with the Federal forces were

REDUCTION OF SA owing to the great in bureau, the Commis eral reduction of th his bureau hold Thus he changed a \$2,500 per annum, \$1,800 per annum; a \$1,800 per annum, at \$1,600 per annu examiners at \$1,600

Sunday last, togeth and about \$3000 \$1,200 to \$1,500, ance of \$850 in th

400 per annum, and all the clerks of the The dwelling in North Anson, wa

took from a spark of family were severely the furniture.

GOOD FOR LECTURERS.

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

THE CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY. THE Annual Meeting of Friends. members of "Oak Grove Seminary," will be held at the Seminary on 7th day, the 14th of ninth mouth, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
Vassalboro', 2d 9th Mo., 1861.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the enclosure of James Potter, of West Gardiner, on the night of the 30th of August, a three year old Horse Colt, tall, dark red, with black mane and tail, and a small white spot on his forchead, with white hair round his fetlock joints of the front ancles, caused by a rope. Whoever will give information or return said Colt to a cover shall be suitably rewarded.

JAMES POTTEL.
Sept. 2, 1861.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any a large with the control of the country of the c

3w35° at Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

**AYS the Lynn Bay State: "One of the dreadful legacies which we inherit, and which we bestow upon our children and children's children is *Nervous Debitity*, causing neuralgia, head ache, pain in the limbs and oftentimes an imbecile mind.

□ Dr. HUTCHINS' PHLS are the best restorative in existence." Full directions accompany each box. Price 20 cents.

Fer sale by DORR & CRAIG,

38 West end Kennebec Bridge.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will open on the 27th of eighth month, 1861, and continue thirteen weeks, under the charge of AUGUSTINE JONES, A. B., Principal, and WILLIAM L. HASKELL, A. B., Associate. Ornamental taught by PHOEBE A. R. BALLEY, an experienced teacher.

TERMS—TETTION. Common English Branches, \$3,54; Higher English, \$4,73; Languages, \$5,32.

BOARD—(exclusive of tea and coffee.) \$1,15 per week for girls, and \$1.40 per week for boys, members of the Society of Friends, and 20 cents per week additional for others. When tea and coffee are furnished, an extra charge of 16 cents per week is made. A small rent varying from 4 to 8 cents per week is charged each student for furnished rooms. Washing, if desired, can be obtained at low rates.

It is the design of the Institution to furnish a thorough English and Classical education, to fit for any Class in College, and to qualify for the active pursuits of life. Thorough instruction given in French and German.

Application may be made to the Principal or Superintendent, at Vassalboro', Maine.

JAMES VAN BLARCOM, 7th month 4th, 1861.

4935 Superintendent.

Terms commence Sept. 2; Dec. 2; Feb. 25, 1861-62. Buildings new and Teachers permanent. Address
7w32 ALFRED LAWS, A. B., PRINCIPAL. MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED.

00.s, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather and Findings, as constantly on hand a large assortment of Gents' and Ladies ustom made work of all descriptions, also SOLE LEATHER, GOAT AND KID SKINS, AND SHOE KIT.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

PANIC PRICES! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

Just Landed, 10,000 Bushels Corn, Prime, Mixed and Yellow.
1000 Bbls. Flour, every Grade,
50 Bbls. Prime Leaf Lard,
100 Bbls Crushed, Powdered and Gran'd Sugar.
Also Best Fine Feed; White and Red Ash Coal, Nut, Stove Also Best Fine Feed, and Egg, For sale very low by
PARROTT & BRADBURY.
26

GUARDIAN'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court of Kennebec County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Winthrop, in said County, on the 28th day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the interest which Lewis H. Gould and George W. Gould, late of said Winthrop, deceased, have in the property known as the Gould Block, and the land connected therewith; also all the interest said minors have in the property known as the Gould Block and the land connected therewith, both parcels being situate in said Winthrop.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint, which has ever been discovered.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint, which has ever been discovered.

In the interest which Lewis H. Gould and George W. Gould, late of said Winthrop, deceased, have in the property known as the Gould Block, and the land connected therewith; also all the interest said minors have in the property known as the Gould Block and the land connected therewith—both parcels being situation.

Store and the land connected therewise, the in said Winthrop.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

A. F. STANLEY, Guardian of Lewis H. Gould and friend of George W. Gould.

Winthrop, Aug. 12, 1861. GUARDIAN'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court of Kennebec County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Winthrop, in said County, on the 28th day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the interest which Hannah W. Gould, minor child of Horace Gould, late of said Winthrop, deceased, has in the property known as the Gould Block and the land connected therewith; also all the interest said minor has in the property known as the Gould Store and the land connected therewith, both parcels being situate in said Winthrop.

TALIAN BEES—
PURE ITALIAN QUEENS.
Impregnated by Pure Italian Drones, will be ready to deliver to subscribers on the 1st of June next. Also a few swarms of Italian Bees. For particulars address,
BRACKETT & WELINGTON,
Winchester, Mass.

I HAVE a large stock of PLOWS from different Manufactories, which I am selling at the Manufacturers' prices. Also CULTIVATORS, HORSE-HOES, some of a new and approved pattern.

Augusta, April 15.

18

JOHN MEANS.

GREAT Bargains in FANCY and PLAIN SILKS, at
May 15. ist⁶22 KILBURN & BARTON'S.

CHOICE FIGS. 1 SHALL open a lot of choice FIGS next week. Price only 6 ents a Box. Call and try them. F. W. KINSMAN, No. 7, Union Block.

Of the best quality, for sale by
29

F. W. KINSMAN.

GARDNER'S RHEUMATIC NEURALGIA
COMPOUND,
For sale by EBEN FULLER. GLYCERENE SOAP.

STEARNS & CO.'S Premium Glycerine Soap, for sale in pound bars, by 38 West end Kennebec Bridge.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER

667 THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

DAILY LINE TO PORTLAND AND BOSTON.

ON and after Monday next, the new and elegant Steamer UNION. CHAS. H. BECK, Master, will leave Deerling & Terrier's Wharf, Augusta, every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) at 73 o'clock A. M., for Bath and maerinediate places, connecting with the Steamer T. F. SECOR for Portland, arriving in season for the Raircad train to Saco, Biddeford, &c., and also for the Steamers for Boston.

The UNION from Augusta and the SECOR from PORTLAND, will also connect at Bath with the Steamer AUGUSTA. daily, for Wiscasset, Edgecomb, Bouthport, Boothbay and intermediate landings. Stages will connect at Edgecomb, for Damariscotta, and at Boothbay, for Hodgdon's Mills.

FARES.—From Augusta to Boston, \$1,50; to Portland, 50 cts.; to Wiscasset, Boothbay Edgecomb and Southport, 75 cts.; to Richmond and Bath, 25 cts.; to Gardiner, 15 cents.

Freight taken at as low rates as by any other route.

DEERING & TURNER, Agents.

Augusta, June 25, 1861.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, AT WAR PRICES.

OORS, SASH AND BLINDS, respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly on hand and for sale

PYRON GREENOUGH & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesalo Dealers in FURS, HATS, CAPS AND GLOVES,

Highest Price paid for Shipping Furs.

DREBLE HOUSE. PORTLAND, Me., Situated on Congress, corner of Preble Street.

This is the largest Hotel in the State, possessing all 4 ern improvements, and first class in every appointment.

HARD WARE, CUTLERY AND GL

Wholesale Dealers in

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES, Flour, Pork, Lard, Cheese & Country Produce, No. 185 Fore Street, Head of Central Wharf,

FRIYLER & BUCKNAM.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

WELLOW CORN, on Consignment.

FOR THE DAIRY.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

The immense demand for the article (Cophalic Pills) is rapidly From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. L.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass. Said to be very efficacious for the headache. From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Okio.

A LARGE assortment of Choice Brands of CIGARS for sale

F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist,
29 No. 7 Union Block, one Door North of J. Hedge & Co. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

Dr "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ___ As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repair-ing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

Spalding's Prepared Glue meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING.

No 48 CEDAR Street, New York. CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to paim off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH ! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE ! SPALDING'S

H. H. HAY, DRUGGIST,

WYMAN & WILLIAMSON, Manufacturers 1 dealers in

on hand and for sale

DOORS of the various sizes and qualities.

WINDOWS, glazed and unglazed.

BLINDS, painted and unpainted; and

WINDOW FRAMES of all sizes.

IT Our facilities for manufacturing the above named articles enable us to offer them at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

All persons in want of anything in our line of trade are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WYMAN & WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, July 18, 1861.

Winthrop, August 26, 1861. ever afterwards consider them indispensible. You will find them

| DROPOSALS FOR CARRYING | THE U. S. MAIL.

Aug. 20, 1001.

AUGUSTA DYE HOUSE.
SAVE YOUR MO Y!

GET your old Garments dyed or cleansed, instead of buying new. Gentlemen's Garments dyed and pressed without being ripped. Ladies' Shawls cleaned to look like new Silk and Woolen Dresses dyed; also Shawls, Ribbons, Vells, Bonnets, &c. 4w37

E. FACKARD.

148 and 150 Middle Street,

B. Greenough,
A. L. Gilkey,
PORTLAND, Mg.

Particular attention is invited to our stock of Goods, it being by far the largest and most complete in our market, comprising every variety of style, made of the best materials and in a superior manner.

PORTLAND, ME.

H. T. MACHIN, WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALER,

First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me.

2817 BUSHELS YELLOW CORN, just received per Schr. Cherub. Choice FAMILY FLOUIR, from new wheat. Also, Extra and Superfine FLOUIR, for sale wholesale and retail, at lowest market prices.

Augusta, Aug. 13, 1861.

35tf

Augusta, June, 1861. DOWDER, SHOT, FUSE AND CAPS.

STRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; also Lamp Black and Tallow, constantly for sale by JOHN McARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta. SPINNING WHEELS.

SHAKER SPINNING WHEELS and PATENT HEADS.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.
36

HARDY GRAPE VINES.

Augusta, June 10, 1861. YOUNG MAN!

carried through Baltimore since the first of June. Only a guard has been left at Manassas Junction, the principal body having been pushed forward to the upper Potomac to be thrown across into Maryland, and a column of 40,000 men has been prepared for this movement, with post-town prepared for this movement, with pontoons. Their programme is to seize Washington, and transfer their operations to the Susquehanna river.

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From Roscernus Division. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30. The Baltimore American has the following reliable intelligence regarding the division of Gen. Rosecrans. It was obtained from a well known citizen of Baltimore,

Yard. who returned yesterday from Northwestern Virginia. The name of this gentleman has been freely used in Baltimore for the last few days, as having written a letter declaring that there had been a great battle in which General Rosecrans was defeated. The gentleman says that up to the afternoon of the 27th inst. General Rosecrans was not only alive and well, but was quietly transacting his important functions at his head-guarters.

quarters.

It is said that his scouts had reported that the main body of the Confederate forces are believed to be commanded by Gen. Lee, and from seven to eight thousand strong, was encamped on a large plain within four or six miles only of the encamp-

troops.

Every confidence seems to be placed in the ability of Gen. Rosecrans to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, who have doubtless helped him in providing an effective army.

Macron of Gen. Rosecrans' of the rebels.

Cincinnati, 2d. There was a fight yesterday at Boone Court House, Va., resulting in a total rout of the rebels.

Cincinnati, 2d. There was a fight yesterday at Boone Court House, Va., resulting in a total rout of the rebels.

None were killed on our side and but six wounded. Our men burned the town.

New York. Sept. 2

Movements near Washington.

New York, 31st. The Times special Washington dispatch says the rebels made a demonstration with three pieces of artillery this morning, on the pickets at Fall's Cross Roads. Our troops

on the pickets at Fall's Cross Roads. Our troops returned their fire, and they soon retreated.

Two scouts report seeing 500 arms stacked at Munson's Hill, and the rebels are throwing up breastworks. A contraband reports 300 rebel infantry and 400 cavalry at Fall's Church. They are still impressing negroes.

It is estimated that there are 75,000 rebels between Edward's Ferry and Harper's Ferry waittween Edward's Ferry waittween Edward' fantry and 400 cavalry at Fall's Churen.

It is estimated that there are 75,000 rebels between Edward's Ferry and Harper's Ferry waiting for an opportunity to cross into Maryland, there to be assisted by the Maryland secessionists.

Martini Law Proclaimed in Missouri.

St. Louis, Aug. 30. Gen. Fremont has placed the State of Missouri under martial law. The following is a portion of the proclamation of Gen.

Fremont:

Treported that thereek.

The Commercial's dispatch also says that our scouts report six rebel regiments at Fairfax, and six more farther north.

The Post's special Washington dispatch says that the pickets of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac.

Eight more vessels were seized by the Surveyor to-day, including the steamer Marion and ship Trumbull; the latter was loaded and ready to sail for Antwerp.

Capture of Forts, Arms, Prisoners, &c.

New York, Sept. 1. The Tribune's special Washington dispatch gives the following successful results of the Hatteras Expedition:

On Wednesday the Minnesota, Wabash, Cumberland, Susquehannah, Pawnee, Harriet Lane, and Monticello, and transport steamers Adelaide and Peabody, with numerous tugs, arrived off Hatteras Inlet. The fleet was in command of Commodore Stringham, and the land forces under Gen. Butler.

Of that place.

There were several deaths of Federal prisoners, including Capt. Jones of 2d Maine, Lieutenant Bowdoin of 11th Massachusetts.

THREATEN THEIR COAST. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel gives our government a hint in the following reasons addressed to the Confederates for organizing a coast defence:

1. Because there are so many places where the enemy might commit raids and do us damage before we could organize and drive them off. Beau-

prisoners, were captured.

Not one on our side was hurt. Not one on our side was hurt.

Four hundred men had reinforced the forts the night previous to the attack. On Thursday forenoon a steamer with 1000 rebels approached, but was kept away by our troops in Fort Clark.

Othese was used as a magazine, and contained four tons of powder. The explosion was heard at Dover and in all the surrounding country for many miles. Windows were shattered in all buildings in the vicinity of the mills. was kept away by our troops in Fort Clark. After the capture our troops were all landed, and Gen. Butler had the stars and stripes hoisted

the Minnesota, which will take them to New

Col. Webber was placed in command of Fort Hatteras, and Col. Hawkins of Fort Clark. A portion of the fleet will remain.

Several important papers and books were captured, disclosing the plans of the rebel army.

Among the prisoners are Col. Martin, Col. Thompson, Major Andrews, Lieut. Sharpe, late of the Navy; Col. Bradford, and other prominent officers.

Bound Hall Water Cure and Hotel. Northmethods.

Movements in Missouri.

Rolla, Mo., 30th. The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items:
Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Fort Scott, between Colonel Montgomery of the Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Gen. Rains.

Reinforcements had been sent from Springfield gratis.

Reinforcements had been sent from Springfield gratis. Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Work on Maine Forts. The Portland Argus

ty, divesting the county of every vestige of property belonging to Union men.

St. Louis, 31st. The Republican has a dispatch

REDUCTION OF SALARIES. On Saturday last, owing to the great reduction of the income of the bureau, the Commissioner of Patents made a general reduction of the saleries and pay of all those in his bureau holding office directly from him. Thus he changed all the principal examiners at \$2,500 per company to again the saleries are sales burned—owner's name not reported.—Ban-Thus he changed all the principal examiners at \$2,500 per annum, to assistant examiners at \$1,800 per annum; all the assistant examiners at \$1,800 per annum; to second assistant examiners at \$1,600 per annum; and all the second assistant examiners at \$1,600 per annum; and all the second assistant examiners at \$1,600 per annum; and reduced the compensation of all the clerks of the bureau \$200 each.—Washington Star.

The dwelling house of Wm. R. Flint, Esq., in North Anson, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last, together with most of the furniture and about \$3000 worth of Wool. Loss from \$1,200 to \$1,500, on which there was an insurand about \$3000 worth of Wool. Loss from \$1,200 to \$1,500, on which there was an insurance of \$850 in the Somerset Company. The fire took from a spark on the roof. Two of Mr. Flint's family were severely burnt in endeavoring to save the furniture.

A stable belonging to Capt. Leonard Howard, Guilford Center, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It contained about fifteen tons of hay, and a quantity of farming tools.

Zatest Telegraphic News.

Further Particulars of the Hatteras

Affair. FIGHT AT BOONE COURT HOUSE, WEST-ERN VIRGINIA.

MOVEMENTS NEAR WASHINGTON. Yard.

SEIZURE OF REBEL PROPERTY. NEW YORK, 2d. The steam frigate Minnesota

has arrived, and reports that all the privateer steamers had left Hatteras prior to attack on the

FORTRESS MONROE, Ist. Steamer Geo. Peabody arrived from Hatteras this morning, with the prize brig H. S. Brooks in tow.

The Harriet Lane was got off Saturday afternoon. Her guns will be recovered.

The rebels had 8 killed and 25 wounded.

Capt. Larned's artillery returned in the Geo. Peabody. They were the first to land and with the naval brigade completely cut off the retreat

ed. Our men burned the town.

New York, Sept. 2. Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized 25 vessels, owned wholly or in part by rebels, including 8 ships and 7 barks. The value of the vessel seized is two millions. The Commercial states that the U. S. steamer Minnesota spoke a pilot boat which reported hav-

following is a portion of the proclamation of Gen. Fremont:

"In order to suppress disorders, maintain the public places and give security to the persons and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri; the lines of the army of occupation of this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth by way of posts of Jefferson eity, Rolla and Ironton to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi river.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be shot. Real and personal property of those who shall take up arms against the United States or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with their enemies in the field, is declared confiscated to public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared freemen.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges, or telegraph lines, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law. All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid for the enemy, in fermenting turmoils and disturbing the public tranquility by incendiary documents, are warned that they are exposing themselves."

Brilliant Nucleosa of the Naval Expedition—

Capture of Forts, Arms, Prisoners, &c.

The Miscouri, the lines of the army of control of the Naval Expedition—

Tambull; the latter was loaded and ready to sail for Antwerp.

Worthington, Mason Co., were attacked by Col. Crossman of Gen. Kelly's staff, with his company of Federal troops, early this morning. The rebels were too strong for him, and Crossman reteated with the loss of two men.

The expedition from here last night had not reached the scene of action at our latest advices. Two pieces of artillery were sent to Crossman's relief from Clarksburg to-day. He reports that he enemy in check until reinforced. Louisville, 2d. The Opelouza (Louisiana) Courier of the 24th says that two schooners had raiver, and landed cargoes of coffee, flour, salt, &c.

A correspondent of the Ric

exposing themselves."

Brilliant Success of the Naval Expedition—
of that place.

There were several deaths of Federal prisoners,

Col Maine Lieutenant

Commodore Stringham, and the land forces under Gen. Butler.

Two forts had been erected by the rebels to guard the mouth of Hatteras Inlet, which commands the entrance to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, which afford communication to Virginia and the sea.

The bombardment was commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning, by the Minnesota, the whole fleet soon joining.

The landing of troops was immediately commenced, but owing to the surf only 300 were enabled to land.

The forts replied to the incessant cannonade, without much damage, and after three hours the flag on Fort Clark was hauled down, and the rebels retreated to Fort Hatteras, a large work below.

The commodore Stringham, and the land forces under the many places where the enemy might commit raids and do us damage before we could organize and drive them off. Beaufort District, opposite to Savannah, has several fine ports and inlets, navigable for large vessels, wholly unprotected. See United States Coast Survey. This District has five black to one white inhabitant. Several inlets on our coast, which our enemies know like a book, from surveys in their possession, are equally unprotected.

2. In two months more they will not fear our climate. By that time they might be ready to make a sudden descent and find us unprepared.

3. By organizing and drilling infantry and guerillas at home, there will be no need to call upon the President for troops, and a feint from the enemy would not injure our Virginia operations.

cls retreated to Fort Hatterns, a large work below. Our troops soon occupied the abandoned fort, and hoisted the stars and stripes.

At night the fleet anchored—several gunboats remaining as near as possible, to protect the land forces.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the fleet anchored—several gunboats of the coast.

At 11 o'clock our shots beginning to play on the latter falling far short.

At 11 o'clock our shots beginning to play on the fleet falling far short.

At 11 o'clock our shots beginning to play on the fleet falling far short.

Clark They were met on the beach by a flag of truce. Capt. Nixon of the Coast Guard went to the force, when Commander Barron, late of the example of Old Hancock, and such pleased acpitulation, by allowing the garrison to state of the captulation, by allowing the garrison to state or the force arms and allow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and allow the officers to retain their side arms and allow the officers to retain their side arms and allow the officers to retain their side arms and allow the officers to retain their side arms and allow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their side arms and clow the officers to retain their si

modore Stringham, and the other officers delivered theirs to Gen. Butler.

Example of Four powder mills, known as the Union Powder Mills at New Durham, N. H., exploded on Monday afternoon. One thousand stand of arms, 32 cannon, 500 than thousand stand of arms, 32 cannon, 500 than thousand stand of arms, 32 cannon, 500 the first explosion was in the drying mill. That buildings was blown into atoms, and three buildings were set on fire exploding soon after. One of these was used as a magazine, and contained

There were seven men employed in these four buildings at the time. Three were blown to amid the wildest cheering, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

The wounded and prisoners were put on board
the Minneada, which will take the cheering and two others so much injured as to live
but a short time. One man had his face badly
burned. The loss has been estimated at \$10,000 York.

The Harriet Lane got ashore and was obliged to throw over coal and guns, but will probably get off if the weather is favorable.

Col. Webber was placed in command of Fort Hatters, and Col. Hawkins of Fort Clark.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL North-

Spring; another encampent of over 500 men was at a spring south of the Fayetteville road.

Gen. McBride, with 1000 men, passed through Dade county last week, in a northwest direction; and 1000 men were at Dry Leads, in Dade county, divesting the county of every vestige of prop-

ST. Louis, 31st. The Republican has a dispatch saying that the rebels, 4,500 strong, attacked 400 of the Home Guard and Federal troops in the entrenchments at Lexington, on Thursday, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 killed. None of the Federal forces were killed. This needs confirmation.

THE CROPS IN AROOSTOOK. The Aroostook Pioneer says the grain crop in that county will be abundant this season. Wheat and oats never looked better. The buckwheat also looks well. More ground was cleared last spring, and more tion. seed sown than in any previous year, and a bountiful harvest is predicted.

Have removed to No. 143 State Street, opposite the Unitarian Church. 51tf

W. A. BATCHELOR'S SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the Original and only Reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. Instantaneous in its effect, does not stain the skin, and invigorates the JOHN FOSS, late of Rome,

Susan Peterson, of Portland.

Biddeford, Ass S. Clark to Emma A. Mildram, both of Wells.
Kennebunk, Aug. 20th, Charles Littlefield to Francis Wormwood, both of Biddeford.

Portland, Aug. 28th, Alvan D. Sweetser to Mattie E. Chamberlain of Calais.

Thomaston, Aug. 22d, Dr. R. Richard Clay, of Portland, to Mary N. Smalley.

West end Kennebec Bridge.

WHITTEMORE'S

CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SYRUP, a sure and effectual remedy for Diarrhea and Bowel Complaint, for sale by DORR & CRAIG,

4w38

West end Kennebec Bridge.

instructed Guyon not to oppose the entrance of Cialdini into the Papal territory, should the necessity of war require it.

The Italian soldiers had taken more insurgent positions.

It is asserted that the Austrian Government intends calling on the population of Hungary to elect deputies direct to Reichsrath.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Arago from Southampton 21st was intercepted by the news yacht off Cape Race.

Great Britain. Prince Alfred was received at Liverpool, on his return from America, with great enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden has left England for home. The Great Eastern was expected to take more troops to Canada.

The Sussex had arrived from Australia with E. 27,000 in gold, and the Marco Polo with £26,000.

London Money Market. Applications for discount at the Bank of England were moderate. Loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at 34,555.

Foreign exchange slightly higher. American securities unaltered. Consols firm.

France. A deficiency in the wheat crop is generally admitted.

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France. A deficiency of the trace of the trace

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia from Liverpool and Queenstown 17th and 18th passed Sandy Hook Aug. 20.

The news is wholly unimportant.

Two members of the Italian ministry have resigned. Cialdini demands the appointment of their successors.

Augusta, Aug. 29th, Charles Edward, only son of Nathaniel and Lydia Church, aged 1 year; Aug. 22d, of Typhoid Fever, Eliza J., daughter of the late Capt. Charles Kempton, aged 18 July 21st, Eugene Parker, only son of Silas F. and Ananda Leighton, aged 9 months.

Hallowell, Aug. 29th, Charles Edward, only son of Nathaniel and Lydia Church, aged 1 year; Aug. 22d, of Typhoid Fever, Eliza J., daughter of the late Capt. Charles Kempton, aged 13 years.

Manchester, July 21st, Eugene Parker, only son of Nathaniel and Lydia Church, aged 1 year; Aug. 22d, of Typhoid Fever, Eliza J., daughter of the late Capt. Charles Kempton, aged 17 years and Ananda Leighton, aged 23 years.

Manchester, July 21st, Eugene Parker, only son of Nathaniel and Lydia Church, aged 1 year; Aug. 22d, of Typhoid Fever, Eliza J., daughter of the late Capt. Charles Kempton, aged 17 years and Ananda Leighton, aged 23 years.

Manchester, July 21st, Eugene Parker, only son of Nathaniel and Lydia Church, aged 23 years.

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Manchester, July 21st, Eugene Parker, only

signed. Cialdini demands the appointment of their successors.

Naples will undertake to crush out the brigand chiefs.

The King of Sweden continued in London, sightseeing.

A letter from an emissary of the Cotton Supply Association, reporting the result of his visit to Egypt, gives an encouraging prospect of the productive capacity of Egypt for cotton. The Viceroy expresses great interest in its extension.

It is reported that the French Government has instructed Guyon not to oppose the entrance of Cialdini into the Papal territory, should the necessity of war require it.

foreign Mews.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

At market, 900 Beeves, 100 Stores, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$6,50; first quality \$6,25; second do., \$6,00; third do., \$5,50.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—\$43 @ \$47; common \$19 @ \$20.

Veal Calves—\$3. @ \$4,00.

Yearlings—\$10 @ \$12; two years old \$13 @ \$15; three years old \$19 @ \$20.

Hides—\$4 @ \$0. Calf Skins 8 @ 9c. \$16.

Tallow—Sales at 5c @ \$1c \$16.

Tallow—Sales at 5c @ \$1c \$16.

Skins —Stores wholesale \$1 @ \$1.50; extra \$2,00, 3 @ \$3,50.

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Swins —Stores wholesale \$1.50; extra \$2.0

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 38*

BOSTON MARKET....Aug. 31.

FLOUR.—We quote common brands Western at \$4 12 @ 4 25; fancy \$4 25 @ 54 50; for extras, \$4 62! @ \$4 87!; and superior \$5 25 @ 56 7 00, including choice brands \$5 15 00 @ \$5 75 for common and fancy; \$6 00 @ 6 50 for extras; \$7,00 @ 7 50 for superior, including choice brands Baltimore.

Cork.—Southern and Western Yellow 50 @ 58c; and Western mixed 52 @ 54 per bush.

OATS.—Western, and Canada 37 @ 42c per bush.

RYE.—Sales of Eastern dull at \$15 \$\psi\$ ton, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET....Sept. 2.

Flour—State and western steady—superfine State 4,25 4,30; and the state of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed, and he be discharged from the trust of Administrator. II. K. BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 38*

KENNEBEC CSS.....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the journal Monday of August, A. D., 1861.

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KENNEBEC CSS.....At a Court of Probate, held at August, and for the County of Kennebec, on the journal Monday of August, A. D., 1861.

KENNEBEC CSS.....At a Court of Probate, held at August, and for the County of Rennebec, on the journal Manust, and county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased of allowance; and said Administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and said Administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and said Administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and said Administration of the estate

SANBORN & REED, DENTISTS,

No. 10 Gage St., Weston Cottage, Augusta, Me,

inal and only Reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. Instantancous in its effect, does not stain the skin, and invigorates the hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the genuine, signed on each side of every box—William A. Batchelor. Sold by all Respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere Manufactors No. 84 Barchay St., (late 16 Bond St., 232 Broad 1y24

way,) New York. 1y24

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, LATE OF LITCHFIELD, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, LATE OF LITCHFIELD, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and a sundertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, of the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, and the law directs:—All persons.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, the counter and the law directs:—All persons, and the law d

\$140,191 98 \$140,191 98 The Officers for the current year are as follows:

WILLI
JOHN MCARTHUR.
JONATHAN HEBGE,
EBRN FULLER,
SAMUEL TITCOMB,
ARTEMAS LIBBEY,
THOMAS LAMBARD, SYLVANUS CALDWELL, JR,
BENJ. A. G. FULLER,
DRAN PRAY,
WILLIAM S. BADGER,
EDWARD FENNO,
Trustees. WM. R. SMITH Secretary and Treasurer. Office in Darby Block, Water Street,

WILLIAM A. BROOKS, PRESIDENT.

And open every day during business hours.

Augusta, September, 1861. Augusta, September, 1801.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
FOR THE WAR!
THE undersigned, commissioned by the Governor to raise a Company of Volunteers, under the provisions of the law of April 25, 1861, hereby gives notice that he will receive Recruits for said Company at the rendeavous in Augusta, Gardiner and China. Each Recruit will receive a monthly pay of \$13, and on being mustered into service a bounty of \$22, besides a gratuity of \$100 at the expiration of his term of service.
Able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 will be received.
THOS. L. REED, Recruiting Officer.
Augusta, Aug. 27, 1861.

They clear the Throat.

Deposits,
Reserved Fund,
Profits,

The reactionists at Cancello had been made prisoners by the royal troops. Ciprialo was taken after a short resistance.

Garibaldi was expected to visit Naples on the 7th of September, the anniversary of his entry into that city. Grand fetes were preparing in his honor.

Cialdini has reminded the Government that he has duly and provisionally accepted the Lieutenancy of Naples, and will not resign until the country is purged of brigands, and a new Lieutenant appointed.

Augusta, Aug. 31, 1861.

The Buriton of Joseph Haskell, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec.

The Periton of JOSEPH HASKELL, late of Monmouth, in the County of M

cy of Naples, and will not resign until the country is purged of brigands, and a new Lieutenant appointed.

Tranquility and perfect order prevail at Rome. Turkey. Fund Pasha is to be premoted to a rank equivalent to that of Grand Vizier.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The Chief of the Herzegorina insurgents had requested Russian intercession for peace with the Turks.

Onar Pasha had approved of the proposed Russian and Austrian Embassy at Constantinople, and had deputed a commissioner to open negotiations with Prince Michal.

One thousand Montenegrins had attacked a village on the Turkish frontier, and were repulsed with a loss of ten.

Russia. The Russians have sustained another defeat from the Circassians.

Serious disturbances had broken out at Killidah in Poland, in consequence of the arrest of a man by a military detachment. The patriots surrounded the Colonel and demanded the release of the prisoner, which was granted; after which the garrison assembled and threatened to fire on the people, a large number of whom have been arrested.

Hungary. A dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was considered certain within a few days. A similar course was expected with regard to the Country Committees. An Imperial rescript was expected shortly.

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Hungary. A dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was considered certain within a few days.

Similar course was expected with regard to the country Comm

A true copy. Attest: J. Berton, Register.

KENNEBEC SS.... At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of Augusta, 1. Bot. 1861.

ALBERT CA-WELL, Administrator on the estate of James W. Sarsford, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

NEW YORK MARKET....Sept. 2.

Flour—State and western steady—superfine State 4,25 4,30; extra do., 4,55 a 4,65; round hoop Ohio 5,05 a 5,10; sup. western 4,25 a 4,30; common to good extra western 4,50 a 4,65. Southern quiet and unchanged.

Wheat firm—Chicago spring 98; Milwaukie club 1,00 a 1,03; red winter western 1,10 a 1,15; soft and inferior do. 1,05 a 1,05; white western 1,21 a 1,23; new white Baltimore 1,30; amber Iowa 1,07 a 1,08; red white 1,14; white Kentucky 1,20 a 1,32.

Corn advanced 1 cent—mixed western 45 a 50.

Sprcial Intices.

Sprcial Intices.

Sprcial Intices.

Sprcial Intices.

From the trust of Administraco.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Sa*

WENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and such allowance made and Commissioners appointed.

It. K. BAKER, Judge:
A true copy. Attest J. Burton, Register.

38*

ENNEBEC Ss....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1861.

HANNAH WHEELER, widow of James WHEELER, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased: ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, Register: 38*

No. 10 Gage St., Weston Cottage, Augusta, Me,
Will pay special attention to long standing cases of Piles, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, and those peculiar diseases connected with the urinary organs, and digestive apparatus. In the treatment of these Diseases, Botanic Remedies will be used exclusively, and no minerals or poisons of any kind will be ased in his Practice.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
The best in the World.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators on the Estate of AMASA KING, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL H. KING, August 12, 1861.

38* AMASA D. KING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of NOTICE.

The Semi-annual Meeting of the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be holden at the Gardiner Hotel, in the city of Gardiner, the first Saturday of September next, at one o'clock P. M.

The Executive Committee of the Society are requested to be present.

O. S. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Gardiner. Aug. 17, 1861.

BENJAMIN HALL, late of Cheisen, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the saw the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the saw the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the saw the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the saw the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the saw the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons,

Incorporated in 1848,

THIS institution continues to receive deposits from persons residing in any part of the country, in sums of any amount not less than one stollar.

Dividends of two percent are made twice a year (February and August) on all deposits of five dollars and upward; at the end of every fifth year, an extra dividend of the surplus profits is much on all sums then on deposite. This dividend has heretofore amounted to two per cent. per annum, and will not fall below that sum at the time of the next extra dividend, February, 1864. Depositors who allow their money to remain in the Bank for the whole five years, are sure to receive at least six per cent interest. All Depositors, who may have deposits of six months standing, in the Bank at the end of the fifth year, when the extra dividend is made, will share in that dividend in the same proportion for the length of time their money may have been in. Deposits may be withdrawn at any time, upon notice. The dividends are payable when declared, but if not called for, are immediately added to the principal and put on interest.

To persons having either large or small sums to invest, this Bank affords a safe, convenient and profitable opportunity for the deposite of their money; and to Widowa, Minors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and all persons holding funds for secure investment, it offers peculiar facilities.

The investments of the Bank are made by a Board of Trustees, in State, County, City and Town securities, and Mortgages of Real Estate of double the amount loaned, which renders the safety of the funds beyond question.

The state of the Bank, at the last annual meeting, Aug. 1, 1861, was as follows:

Liabilities.

Investments.

THROAT CONFECTIONS, GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN.

GOOD FOR SINGERS. GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

my Throat Confections-they will relieve you instantly, and you FOR SALE,

Throat Confections—they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will agree with me that "they go

HENRY C. SPALDING.

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CURE SICK HEADACHE CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE! By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

MUSIC.—PRICE REDUCED.

MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Piano, of Thorocound Bass, and of Singing, has adapted her terms to the necessities of the times.

FOR THE Piano—\$6 per quarter.

15 dage Street, Augusta, Aug., 1861.

37tf

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE East Somerset Agricultural Society will hold their next Cattle Show and Fair at Hartland on the second Tucsday, Wednesday and Thursday of September next.

The Exhibition of Field Crops at Hartland on the third Saturday of November next.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the choice of Officers will be held at the same time and place.

Aug. 12, 1861.

36 Sec. of E. S. A. Society.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box. A box will be sent by mall prepaid on receipt of the Price 25 cents! All orders should be addressed to

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made iz: Cure of headache in all its forms. From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with en From the Democrat, St. Cloud Minn.

If you are or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has re-ceived benefits that no other medicine can produce.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale in large or small quantities. The best quality of Blue Plaster. All kinds of Crain, Wool and Country Produce taken in exchange.

Solf COLEURN & FAUGHT.

Solf COLEURN & FAUGHT.

ON and after Monday. April 15th, the Steamer EASTERN QUE. N. Capt. Collins Master, will leave Hallowell for Boston at 1.45 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, Feturning leave CENTRAL WRARF, Boston, at 7 P. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

16
PARROTT & BRADBURY, Agent, Boston, PARROTT & BRADBURY, Agents Augusta.

Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday next, 6 o'clock P. M., for carrying the Mail between Augusta and Brunswick, Me., six times a week each way, with "Certainty, celerity and security; to commence on the 1st of Sept. next, and continue till the P. O. Department shall have time to advertise and let, for the contract term ending June 30th, 1865."

By order of the P. M. General.

J. A. BICKNELL, P. M. Augusta, Aug. 26, 1861.

Fairbanks' Scales, & Welch & Griffith's Saws, Daniel F. Emery, J. W. Waterhouse, 3m35* PORTLAND, Mg.

BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE LEATHER. Linings, Bindings, Kid & Goat Stool & Findings, 1y35 Nos. 31 and 33 Union Street, PORTLAND, Mg.

With new and very important Improvements
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market,
for all kinds of sewing.
E VARNEY, AGENT.
WAYSE STREET, AUGUSTA.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at BRIDGE'S
MILL, on POND'S BROOK,
GROUND PLASTER
of the best quality, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at
reasonable prices.
Augusta, Dec. 4, 1860.
51tf

FARM FOR SALE.

In Winthrop, one mile from the Village, the valuable Farm formerly owned and occupied by the late Levi Chandler. Said Farm contains one hundred acres of good land, abundance of wood and never-failing water, is under a good state of cultivation, has cut the preent year, thirty tons of hay. Has on the premises, a good house convenient for two families, and two barns. Will be sold with or without the cropa, stock and farming tools, and possession given immediately, if desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises to HARRISON CHANDLER.

Winthrop, August 20, 1861.

AVRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell or exchange for a Hereford, the pure blood Ayreshire Buil "Mac."

Aug. 26, 1861.

Aw37

Lanc's k, Me.

Vax Leather, French & American Calf Skins

POWDER, Shot, Fuse and Caps, including fine Sporting Powder, constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN MCARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

J. E. FILLEBROWN, DENTIST, WINTHROP, Maine, Has removed to rooms over P. C. Bradford's new Drug Store.

Delaware, Diana, Concord, Union Village, and every decription of out-door Grape Vines worth growing, for sale wholesale and retail, by

BRACKETT & WELINGTON,
Winchester, Mass.

For headache; and GOODALES CATARRH REMEDY, just received by TEWELRY & STATIONERY PACKAGES

FRESH GROUND PLASTER.

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometer Churns, Dash Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent.

WORLD'S FAIR or Self-adjusting CHURN, which has never yet been excelled; also Improved Cylinders, Cylinder and Dash GHURNS, BUTTER-MOULDS, STAMPS and TRAYS, GROUND ROCK SALT, CHEESE TUBS, HOOPS, PAILS, &c., for sale by JOHN MCARTHUR.

No. 1 Market Square.

FOR twenty-five cents I will senfl you a Prescription, including more valuable information for the *self-ears* of Spermatorzheea, than found in any dollar work. Address CHAS. B. KENDRICK, Rockland, Me.

which destroyed free and noble nations of old, and which modern civilization has repudiated as essentially destructive of national life and progress, is now, for the first time in history, proclaimed as the one grand principle of the new Confederation. Such a State, were it possible to set it up, must be the permanent enemy, the natural foe, of all free peoples. To talk of coming to an understanding with such a State, of living on terms of amity and peace with it, would be out of the question. Such a State brands the notion of freedom as a falsehood, and stigmatizes industry as a disgrace. The moral influence of a free and industrious people would be more fatal to it than the sword—than any display of mere material force. Its policy must be violent and aggressive in mere self-defence. It would be essentially by nature, constitution, and recessity, filibustering and piratical. This is the real meaning of the struggle in the South, and this would

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept. 1859 that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Matignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Erystions* by its constants.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck. strangers, the Northern leaders intrusted by Providence with the necessary material force would be morally bound to prevent the formation

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparille aured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from, over two years."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

HAND MACHINE, four to six acres per hour.

HORSE MACHINE, ten to fifteen acres.

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HAND MACHINE, four to six acres per four to six acres and part to fit of the complaint of the cure of Fenereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his polate and the life word fit in the cure of Fenereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his polate and their wonderful in the cure of Fenereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his month. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had easten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by necreary was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day site suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was a uniformed excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was a uniformed excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was a uniformed excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was a unifored excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was a uni

County Societies.

But the best premiums are the testimonials of the farmers themselves who have used them, hundreds of which have been received. A circular containing many of them will be forwarded y mail. Circulars and full particulars sent free to all appliants. Machines for sale by

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mothers with large families of children, the Bushings of Children, the Bushing diversity of the Bushing this medicine, may, at their discretion, refund the purchase money to persons dissatisfied with its results.

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Eyes, Dropsy.

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Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian. Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

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Billtown.

[The following exquisite verses from the pen of Horace Smi

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book, Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers, From loneliest nook. Floral apostles! that in dewy splender,
"Weep without wo, and blush without a crime," "Weep without wo, and blush without O! may I deeply learn and ne'er surren Your lore sublime! "Thou wert not, Solomon, in all thy glory, Arrayed," the lilies cry, "in robes like ou How vain your grandeur!—ah! how transit Are Human Flowers!" In the sweet-scented pictures, Heavenly Artist!
With which thou paintest nature's wide-spread
What a delightful lesson thou impartest,
Of love to all! Not useless are ye, flowers, though made for pleasur Blooming o'er field and wave, by day and night; From every source your sanction bids me treasure From every source your sanction Harmless delight!

Ephemeral sages! what instructors hoary, For such a world of thought could furnish scope? Each fading calyx a memento mori, Yet fount of hope! Posthumous glories! angel like collection, Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth. Ye are to me a type of resurrection, And second birth!

Poetry.

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

Day stars! that ope your eyes with man, to provide,
From rainbow galaxies of earth's creatile,
And dew-drops on her lonely altars

As a libation—

Te matin worshippers! wod's lidless eye,
Before th' uprisen goes a sweet and holy
Throw from your on high!

Ye bright storaics! that with storied beauty, The floor of Nature's temple tesselate, what num'rous emblems of instructive duty, Your forms create!

Neath clustered boughs, each floral bell that swingeth, And tolls its perfume on the passing air, Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth,

Not to the domes, where crumbling arch and column, Attest the feebleness of mortal band; But to that fanc, most eathbule and solemn, Which food hath plann'd—

To that eathedral, boundless as our wonder, Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply, Its choir the winds and waves—its organ thunder— Its dome the sky!

There, as in solitude and shade I wander,
Through the green aisles, or stretched up
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God—

Our Storn-Teller.

CONFESSIONS OF A GREEN TEA DRINKER

BY MRS. NANCY SMITH. I am a nervous woman, and I used to drink green tea. These two circumstances have given me some opportunities of studying the mysteries of that border region which lies between the spirit world and the natural. Not that I have tried to pry into them; but they have pried into me most severely and painfully. Nerves and green tea have both of them a wonderful tendento elevate the faculties of sensation, and lay

us open to all the wandering influences that come to us. I have heard more "voices of the night," I think, than Mr. Longfellow ever did, and I have tried to study and classify them. There are three kinds of voices, and three kinds of apparitions. First, those from the outer world, produced by veritable impressions on the organs of sense. Secondly, those which are purely spiritual, and which only come to the inward ear or eye. Thirdly, those which are partly both, and belong to t mystic borderland I spoke of, which separates the realm of pure spirit, from the realm of pure sensation. My experience has been principally in the latter, though I confess that the boundary lines of this middle region are some-

times very dim and wavy. Swedenborgians believe that all objects, animate and inanimate, have their own sphere of magnetic influence, very subtile and pervading, and I believe this is philosophically true. But in the day time this universal influx is not so preceptible, and I think too, it is less active and operative. In the night, when deep sleep hath fallen upon all the rest of mankind, if you will lie awake, with the senses sharpened and clear, you can hear sound becomes! Sounds as of doors opening and shutting automatically; stealthy footsteps about the house; people walking on the roof or over the chamber floor; noises of distress out among the cattle; stampings and thumpings in the barn; sounds of wheels away in the distance, coming louder and nearer, and stopping short right op posite the house, and then seeming to vanish altogether; jars, as of an incipient earthquake. ight but very distant rattling of the windows; explosions, especially in cold nights, as from the crack of a rifle; night birds, at first in the distance but traveling nearer and coming right up under the window (a sign that some death will take place in the house some time); furniture cracking and snapping, probably with the magnetic waves, a burring and slightly buzzing sound on a minor key, seemingly the blending spheral music of all creation, lowly and solemnly, probably a prolongation of the low shuddering and low signs of woe which Milton says began with the fall, and which nature has kept up ever since, but which can be heard only in night,—thus, uz-z-z-z-z, all this you may hear, and a great deal more, if you will lie sharp

awake from nine o'clock till three. And it is the odd blending of these half-spiritual sounds with tangible realities that very often deceive us when we hear noises in the night.

I never joined a "circle," called I believe more fashionably a seance, but one of my neighbors is a warm spiritualist and thinks the "manifesta tions" are to revolutionize all human affairs. He came in one evening and wanted to exhibit demonstrative evidence of this new necromancy Sure enough, tables tipped, responses came, and hovered near, and with the alphabet spelled out my secret history. My husband pool the whole thing, though neither of us could explain it. My great-grand-mother bade me good-

night, saying, "to prove to you that spirits do communicate, I'll wake you up to night at 12 I slept that night two hours, but awoke exactly at midnight, and heard every stroke of the town clock as the twelve vibrations rolled off into the boundless night; and then the burdening undertone of nature was all that could be heard for five minutes. Then a sound came which I had never heard before. Knock, knock-knock three at a time, strokes as distinct as anything I heard in my life. They came uniforml three at a time, and about once a minute. traced the sound in all directions, but it seemed to come from nowhere in particular. Then suddenly a burst of music filled the room. It sounded like a Highland bagpipe, only I thought it more sweet and melodious. It would rise clear and full, and melt away again in mournful softness, sometimes seeming close at hand, and anon away off through woods and over the hills. It pointing upward. Thus: suggested immediately long files marching and countermarching through devious and winding ways. All my senses were sharpened. I looked intently, expecting to see splendid squadrons and cavalcades burst into sight; but they vanished away again, as if playing the Dead March of Saul in sheltered glades or over the graves of heroes slain. I tried to wake my husb no theory about the equality of sexes; but I must say that these men without any nerves are provokingly stupid. Mr. Smith is one of the best of husbands; but he was dreaming of his hay and nds; but he was dreaming of his hay and

potato crop, and it was a great while before I could open his senses to these bagpipes of the "Wake up Mr. Smith, my great-grandmother has come with a band of music."
"A fig for your great-grandmother. Do let her

"No, no; you are always hearing some strange thing or other. I've run enough on your fool's errands after ghosts and robbers.' "But will you tell me honestly whether yo hear anything? I am in no fear of ghosts just now. But you know the words of the song,-

"There is an hour when angels keep Familiar watch on men; When coarser souls are wrapt in sleep, Sweet spirit meet me then."

room, and shoved up the window and listened. Very soon he slammed the window down and broke 'What is it, Mr. Smith?"

Mr. Smith would not answer, but rolled int bed, and was fast subsiding into his dreams again though it was a long time doubtful whether Somnus or Momus had the stronger hold of him, and I verily believe he kept shaking the room with laughter long after he had got asleep.

Perhaps two months had passed, during which I never once woke up my husband either to hear ghosts or drive away thieves from the premises. But one night, long to be remembered, I woke up again just at twelve, and found all my senses sharpened into a marvelous green-tea vividness. I was clairvoyant and clairudant. I could hear "No, sir,—not always." the children breathe in the third loft, one of them with a decidedly croupy intonation. The moon was riding in mid-heavens, covering all the fields with a silver glare. The plum tree standing by the window projecting its shadows between the that stirred like living things. All the dead watches in the room were going tick-tick, and I could hear something that sounded exactly like water dropping upon the floor. This an old spinster sister of my grandmother has told me was a sure sign of death. I lay a whole hour, and lisdisturb such profound and refreshing slumber.
So I lay down again. But plainer than ever, drop, drop went the water, and tick, tick, went the death watches. I put the pillow over my

You can take brandy with less injury than green.
You can take brandy with less injury than green. ears. Then I could hear nature playing on her minor key. Uz—z—z—came as the blending sphere wave of sadness from "all objects of thought" in the visible and invisible universe. I shut my eyes with all my might, and tried to sleep. I could see all kinds and shapes of dark. Indeed I never knew what people mean who talk of total darkness. I never saw any such. I could see great balls of dark and little balls, points of dark no bigger than a pin's head or a needle's eye. Then the points would grow big and turn

door open somewhere, or rustling in the next room. There is a noise down in the celtar. Bang! something is knocked over. Footsteps in the kitchen, and muffled noises!—probably they are fumbling after the silver. Mr. Smith's purse is under the pillow; perhaps they will seize it and murder the poor man in his sleep. I leaned over upon my elbow to catch every vibration of sound, and you will indeed the company to the seize it and the company will indeed the company to the seize it and the seize it an and you will judge of my feelings as I looked down and saw the foot of a man sticking out from under the bed! There it was, almost as plain as day, in the moonlight. I reasoned rapidly from my premises. If there is a foot of course there is a leg. If there is a leg, there is a body. If there is a body, there is a head. And if there is a head, of course it is a burglar. I could not see the the least flaw in this reasoning. I lay down and thought it all over. The logic seemed complete in every link, from the foot to the bur-I lay in a sweat of agony, and I could hear a slight rustling, and very plainly I could hear somebody, somebody breathing under the bed. The whole plot flashed upon me at once. This fellow had concealed himself there, waiting for for his accomplices who came up in the wagon, and I had been waked up just in the nick of time, probably by my great-grandmother, in order to save our lives. But how to wake up Mr. Smith, and not bring the villain upon us! I succeeded,

however, and spoke as low as possible: "Mr. Smith, there's a burglar under the bed! Wake "Hush?-hush!-look for yourself." Sure enough, Mr. Smith started up when he saw the projecting member, and his impulse, I these magnetic waves crossing each other in all directions, and things which before never were out with his head bumping against the door stone.

At any rate he started up, made a plunge and grab, and brought up one of his own congress boots in his hand. It was now day-break, and thieves and spectres are said to flee alike at cock crowing. The mysterious sounds died away. No sounds of wheels were heard going out of the yard; and how that wagon could rumble up to our kitchen door and then vanish like a spectre, must remain a secret till the day when all secrets I learned to distrust the ear somewhat, as it

was impossible at all times to distinguish the noises which are materialistic from the vibrations BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. McCLELLAN that came from the middle sphere into the natural-sometimes I think there is a confused blending of the two. I heard Mr. Smith giving orders with a droll face on Friday to sasies of our bed-room window, and fasten some pieces of the blind that were playing in the north wind. Since then I have never heard the knockings and the bagpipes. Mr. Smith cannot underbeen something else than the north wind that played upon them. What but some directing intelligence could have timed the knockings with

ever taught the notes of the gamut, and to play supernatural tunes and celestial airs? But though noises in the night may sometimes But though noises in the night may sometimes be mistaken in the blending of the two spheres together, I have never learned as yet to mistrust the faculty of sight. What I saw I thought I have never the seven of the supposed where was the exercise of three officers only, when they knew. Even the case of the supposed robber was not one of optical illusion, but of false reasoning from correct premises. I could not see why a dicipline." This company was first ordered to reduce the compa

a burglar.
I awoke one night again just about twelve. I awoke one night again just about twelve. There had been all day notes of preparation for one of those hideous equinoctial storms, during which the sensorium is preternaturally exalted for all the bad spirits to play into it. I lay and listened to the moanings of the east wind as it came in dismal complainings around the corners, came in dismal complainings around the corners, and it seemed to me that the despairing cry of a cords, etc., as it did in proceeding thence to Tamthousand shipwrecked sailors had pitched the breeze on that melancholy key. When I retired there was a thick fog, which had blotted out the landscape, and I could now hear it condensing in heavy drops upon the window panes. My curtains were drawn close. What was my surprise the work of the seventh infantry. The detailed reports of these labors exhibit the greatest efficiency and excellent dicipline under severe and trying circumstances. Licut. Smith tains were drawn close. What was my surprise severe and trying circumstances, Lieut. Smith having but one officer, Lieut. McClellan, under eye. It was on the side of the room near my his command." grand-mother's picture, and it sent a pale flicker over her venerable features. What was very wonderful, the light took a shape more definite than the dagger of Macbeth, forming very dis-

N. S. What can all this mean? It is no fantastic ter." play of the moonbeams, for there is no moon to- McClellan was engaged in the most severe and night and the storm is already drizzling against the windows. Besides how could the moon be cilitate the investment, in covering recombinances, writing my name on the wall? I thought over the water droppings and the night birds, and I could not doubt that this was the prelude of my last summons from earth. I thought over all my its aid so incessant, that every man may be said last summons from earth. I thought over all my morals sins,—how I scolded Margaret for being lazy, and how I whipped Tommy for sitting down in the mud with his Sunday pants. I closed my eyes. The light vanished, but balls of dark were moving in all directions, and sometimes I could be succeeded by the summer of the succeeded by the summer of the summ

Mr. Smith observed me the next morning at mac, and whose star is fixed in the American conbreakfast, haggard and troubled, and inquired stellation. very kindly into my case. I knew he could not Let the m understand me, nor enter into my feelings. How ficial words of Col. Totten: "Severe labors fol-distressing for husbands and wives to have secrets lowed the surrender of Vera Cruz and its eastle, which they cannot share with each other.
"I believe I am to leave you, Mr. Smith,"
finally came out rather persively.

his knife and fork.

pointing upward.

"But don't you see my dear, that your theory don't hold? You say you are not prepared. Don't you see in that case, that the hand would have pointed downward?"

I knew perfectly well, before Elsie Venner was tine. The service of the company was now noble,

1 plied him touched the subject he would but every time tears came. I knew he had solved the subject he would but every time tears came. I knew he had solved the subject he would but every time tears came. I knew he had solved the subject he would be to me to solve he would be to solve he w shake the mystery into some gross material philthe mystery into some gross material philtould not get some relief for my unsheathed
nerves and broken rest. He asked me a thousand questions, and speared into me with his deep
set black eyes, curling up his lip at all my theories.

"What do you eat and drink?"

"What do you eat and drink?"

"I hope I am temperate, Dr. Speer. I take nothing that can intoxicate, and I trust I am in

"How much poison do you put into it?" "I trust I am too much of a Christian to pois on the food of my family." "Then you are a better Christian than mos se-keepers."

"Any tea on hand? Let me look at it?" I brought him the tea can. He put a pinch "Humph-Prussian blue," smacking his lips.

Another pinch. "Humph-indigo."

Another pinch. tened to it—drop, drop, drop. I thought that it was probably a fore runner of Charley's demise who very likely would be dead with croup before morning. I was about waking Mr. Smith to go single dose; but taken gradually, it produces a and see the child. There Mr. Smith lay—his chronic irritation of the membranes of the stom-countenance placid as peace itself, his mind locked in where no earthly troubles could find entrance. call exaltation of the senses. I have no doubt But I will wait a little, thought I-pity it is to that you are right, and that you saw last night

eye. Then the points would grow big and turn into great balls, and the great balls would grow up to where she whispers her secrets,—into great balls, and the great balls would grow up to where you can hear the mysterious flux and little till they had vanished into nothing. Then there was deep dark, and grey dark, and dark of thing is gained. But it is much to have one's there was deep dark, and grey dark, and dark of a copper color, and their color was changing one for the other without ceasing. Sometimes little dots of dark would begin in the distance, and and derision of the dwellers below. Something is turn to big ones; and come up with a rush, and break in pieces. Sometimes they would cross, mix up, and make evolutions, as if dancing an eight-reel. But hark? there are wheels in the distance, and a wagon is coming up the road. In the L was reflected upon mine, and Mr. Smith Plainly and more plainly it rumbles towards the house; as sure as I live, it drives into our yard imagined, to let in the handwriting, and project and stops. What can anybody be wanting here it under grandmother's picture. As if it hap at midnight? There is a noise out in the shed; pencd to make just those letters, and none other probably thieves in the corn-chamber. There are sly steps around under the windows. I heard a out that the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's

THE NORTHERN MOTHER They are all in the army,
My three brave, gallant boys;
They've changed the peace of home is
For martial pomp and joys.
It tore my heart-strings sadly
To see them march away,
But when their country called them,
I could not say them may.

There's one that grasps a true sword, There's one within the ranks found, With musket in his hand;

Their father fought before then On many a bloody plain— At Eric and at Chippewa, At York and Lundy's Lane

God shield my three brave darlings Throughout these crimson wars:
God help them in defending
Our good old Stripes and Stars!
God speed them on their reference.

And when my youngest boy beats Amid the battle's flam

The list of slain and wounded

Fit read with trembling breath,
To see how many darling sons.
Have met untimely death
And should mine be among them,
And felt they there like braves,
I would not wish them holier death,
Nor ask them prouder graves?

Nor ask them prouder graves! Washington, July 15, 1861. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, the son of Dr. Georg McClellan. an eminent surgeon late of Philadel-phia, was born in that city, Dec. 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen, or in 1842, he entered the

West Point Academy, and graduated in 1846, at

the age of twenty, at the head of his class. the first of July of this year his title was Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers.

This was the period of the Mexican war, and stand, and from the plane which he occupies, cannot be expected to understand that even supposing these ligneous substances were the mediums for the knockings and the music, it must have company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers to the corps of engineers, and McClellan was made Second Lieutenant in this company. Col. Totten such precision? And when was the north wind names with warm approbation with two others, in organizing and drilling this corps. As the recruits assembled at West Point, they were at once put in a course of active drill

woman's perceptions were not as good as any-body's, even admitting that she might not reason with perfect soundness all the way from a boot to Capt. Swift and nineteen men were left in the

Col. Totten, at Vera Cruz, saw this company now rejoined by its captain, land with the first line on the beach under Gen. Worth, and its ser-vice here. "During the siege of Vera Cruz," Col. and service of this company, animated by and emulating the zeal and devotion of its excellent officers. Lieutenants Smith, McClellan, and Fos-ter." Until the surrender of the Castle, Lieut. see the N. S. in grayor copper color. But when-ever I opened them, there the initals were fixed plain and truthful record of the earliest war expein one place, and phosphorescent, right under my rience, at the age of twenty, of the noble soldier grandmother's picture on the wall.

Let the next stage forward be related in the of and accompanied the march to the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which the company displayed, in various parts of the field, its galantry and efficiency. It "Where on earth are you going to?" dropping its kinfe and fork.
"Going hence—unprepared, I am afraid."

"Going hence—unprepared, I am afraid."

"Going hence—unprepared, I am afraid." "Going hence—unprepared, I am afraid."

"If you are not prepared, you had better stay awhile longer."

"Now don't, joke William, I pray you. I'm not in the mood for that; but I'll tell you what warnings have been sent to me"—and I described minutely the letters on the wall and the hand pointing upward.

"But don't you see my doer, that your theory awards afraid."

Worth's. During the pause at the latter place, the instruction of the company in its appropriate studies and exercises was resumed by its persevering and zealous officers, and assistance was given by all in the repairs of the defenses. Marching from Puebla with Gen. Twigg's division, the company was joined to Gen. Worth at Chalon, and arrived in front of San Antonio on the 18th of

and is specified all along in the official reports.

Before the day of Contreras, Gen. Twiggs, on discovering his enemy in a naturally strong position, with breast-works that commanded approach in every direction, dispatched two engineers to reconnoiter, one of whom was Lieut. McClellan.

They were stopped by the Mexican pickets, had

connoiter, one of whom was Lieut. McClellan. They were stopped by the Mexican pickets, had their horses shot under them, and were compelled to return. The action soon commenced—the battle of Contreras—in which Lieut. McClellan was with Magruder's battery, rendered splendid service. After mentioning McClellan several times in his official report, Gen. Twiggs thus writes: "Lieut. G. B. McClellan, after Lieut. Calender was wounded, took charge of and managed the howitzer battery with judgment and success, until it became so disabled as to require shelter. For had at Contreras. The work done in Western it became so disabled as to require shelter. For had at Contreras. The work done in Western Lieut. McClellan's efficiency and gallantry in this affair, I present his name for the favorable considuration of the favorable considuration. surance as the country can have, that Gen. Mc-Clellan is fully capable of leading on triumphantly After a night of exposure to a pitiless storm, the noble army of the Potomac.—Am. Phrenolog

the army fought the next day, August 20, the battles of Cherubusco, and that fine soldier, Gen. Persifer F. Smith, thus completes the record of McClellan: "Lieut. G. W. Smith, in command of the engineer company, and Lieut. McClellan, his subaltern, distinguished themselves throughout the whole of the three actions. Nothing HOW THE UNINITIATED FEEL UNDER FIRE. A newspaper writer at the Bull Run fight speaks of his feelings and impressions in battle.

It is always fashionable to give first impressions

be executer, and their services as engineers were as valuable as those they rendered in battle at the head of their gallant men." For such conduct on that day McClellan was brevetted First Lieutenorderly moves of chess. Campaigns may be likened, as I have heard them, to the manipulations of Lieut. McClellan was brevetted Captain for that game; but battles are made up of a series of gallant and meritorious conduct in the next bat- experiments, more or less protracted, according gament and meritorious conduct in the next bat-tle, El Molino del Rey; but declining, he was still Lieutenant on the great day of Chepultepec, and the General-in-Chief naming him with four others, uses these words: "Those five Lieutenants ey as the results of a battle field. It is the veriof engineers won the admiration of all about them." His name appears in the official reports in connection with varied and most arduous serior the most likely to perceive advantages. on connection with varied and most argued service. On the night of the 11th of September, Captain Lee and Licutenants Tower, Smith, and Here for five hours we have exchanged cannon McClellan, with a company of sappers, were employed in establishing batteries against Chepultepec, which were actively served during the next

pec, which were actively served during the next day (12th.) which was the day before the assault.

Lieut. McClellan long before daybreak of the 13th was in the field, and Maj. Smith, of the engineer corps, thus says of his morning's work:

"At three o'clock a party of the sappers moved to the large convent in advance, and found it unoccupied. Lieut. McClellan advanced with a static ties the Alexada advanced with a static ties the Alexada advanced with a static ties the Alexada advanced to dayling the field of the sappers moved to the large convent in advance, and found it unoccupied. Lieut. McClellan advanced on our side being but about one in two hundred of those engaged. These are my impressions. Are they battle field? A friend asks me the feelings of a non-combatant under fire. Were you ever caught in the open fields when a heavy thunder storm was raging? If you have, and had no special fear, you have, nevertheless, entertained an oninparty into the Alamada, and reported at daylight that no enemy was to be seen. The sappers then moved forward, and had reached two squares beyond the Alamada, when they were recalled." This company was under senior Lieut. Smith, and was engaged during the day in street fighting until three o'clock in the afternoon, and particularly and the special danger, but only an ill-defined thought that possibly some those during the continuous thunder of six-pounders—I could realize no special danger, but only an ill-defined thought that possibly some there diverged the same and there was almost a continuous thunder of six-pounders—I could realize no special danger, but only an ill-defined thought that possibly some there diverged the same and the special care, you have, nevertheless, entertained an opin-lear, you have, nevertheless, entertained an opin-lear you have a second y until three o'clock in the afternoon, and particularly in breaking into houses with crowbars and axes. Maj. Smith says: "Lieut. McClellan had command of a company for a time in the afternoon, while Lieut. Smith was searching for pownous, while Lieut. Smith was searching for pownous was searching der to be used in blowing up houses from which our troops had been fired upon contrary to the usages of war. During this time while advancing or no thought for personal consequences, and that the company, he reached a strong position, but found himself opposed to a large force of the enemy. He had a conflict with this force, which sted some time; but the advantage afforded by his position enabled him at length to drive it off.

eration of the General-in-Chief."

seemed too bold to be undertaken or too difficult to

after having killed more than twenty of its numas brilliant special service is concerned. This, however, can convey no just idea of the labor and skill that are required, in order that lasting honor it was so marked by thoroughness as to command cept the retreat, and who appear to have formed Totten thus gives in general his term of service: Lieut. McClellan, on duty with engineer company from its organization at West Point; in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of General

Vera Cruz, and arrived at West Point on the 22d of June.

Lieut. McClellan was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle at Chepultepee, and the following year (1848) saw him commander of this great company of sappers and miners and pontoniers. He continued here until 1851, but the military routine was not enough for him. During this period he translated from the French, which he knows thoroughly, a manual which has become the text-book of the service, and introduced the bayonet exercise into service, and introduced the bayonet exercise into not half that number were present, and their gal-

ing and working roads over the several routes explored. The results of his inquiries will be Northern valor.

mitted.

much valued were his services that he became whole moral significance-of the conflict. Ohio under this system.

But so thoroughly has Gen. McClellan demonstrated that he was a scientific soldier, that on the 14th day of May he was tendered a commission in the United States Army as Major-Generaland he was assigned the Department of Ohio, with a wide district, including Western Virginia. His work since the 27th of May, when, with a portion of his command, he entered Virginia, is oo well known to need more than a passing refwhile the noble words that he uttered in his proclamations have been admirably calculated to appeal to that mysterious power, which in the long

CANDID ENGLISH VIEW. We have as yet no detailed official account o

service, and introduced the bayonet exercise into the first that humber were presented, and their gain the army.

Capt. McClellan's next service was to superinted the construction of Fort Delaware, in the spring of 1852 he was assigned to duty under Maj. Marcy in the expedition that explored the Red River; and then ordered as senior engineer to Texas, on the staff of Gen. P. F. Smith, with whom he was engaged in surveying the rivers and harbors of that State.

Capt. McClellan, in the next year, was one of the engineer who were ordered to make explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; and among other duties, he provides the results of the same dispatch states.

The Decision of Superiority.

Attention is invited to the following Points of Superiority.

Learn Lambor were present experience of Superiority.

Late the late is attested, not only by the facts, but by the explicit testimony of their enemies. Success in such an enterprise would probably have been even to trained troops almost impossible; and Gen. Scott is reported to have reported to have reported to have reported to have proached himself for allowing the attack to have leaves and the source of the store is sufficiated. As all knowled to have reported the same time. A barrel of flow shall, solving, routing tool and the virtues that it did have when was the communities or even the there would the state of the read and stallity of these disorders, and as they know the store is sufficiated. As all knowled to have reported the same time. A barrel of flow shall prove the subtle and tendence of the state route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; and among other duties, he made the reconnoisance of the Yakima Pass among the Rocky Mountains and the most direct route to Puget Sound. He was associated in the exploration of the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude with Gov. Stevens, of Oregon. The Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, in his official report to Congress, says of McClellan's gon. The Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, in his official report to Congress, says of McClellan's services: "The examination of the approaches and passes of the Cascade Mountains, made by Capt. McClellan, of the corps of engineers, presents a reconnoisance of great value, and though performed under adverse circumstances, exhibits all the information necessary to determine the practicability of this portion of the route, and reflects the highest credit on the capacity and resources of that officer." Nor was this the whole service of this indomitable public servant. In ervice of this indomitable public servant. In converted the retreat into a rout. The confusion this report, its closing words, Secretary Davis says: "Capt. McClellan, of the corps of engineers, which ought not to be forgotten either in this after the completion of his field operations, was directed to visit various rallroads, and to collect information and facts established in the construction, and working of existing works to great the surface of the Federal Army was not, as the great of the fight of

explored. The results of his inquiries will be found in a very valuable memoir herewith submitted "

Northern valor.

But however imperfect our knowledge of this nitted."

first great collision may be, we may predict some of its results with tolerable certainty. It will three years, other duties which largely raised the reputation of Capt. McClellan. After executing a secret service in the West Indies, and receiving North and the South has at length reached the was appointed one of a military commission of three officers, to proceed to the Crimea and Northern Russia for observation on the existing ern Russia for observation on the existing war; be fought out. The defeat of the Federal forces and his report "On the Organization of European in this first great encounter will, however, inevitably tend to protract the war, and the delay will work to the advantage of the North. The Federso much grasp of the subject as to add to the reputation of a brave and efficient officer in the field, that of a large comprehension of the science of the war.

And now, as there was no call by his country for services in the field, he resigned (1857) his position in the service and here and here are the services in the field, he resigned (1857) his position in the service and here are the services in the field, he resigned (1857) his develope their ample resources, moral and materials. position in the army, and became a simple American citizen; but still kept, as it were, in the line of the North the depth and seriousness it ought of his profession of engineer, for he became Vice
President and Engineer of the Illinois Central
Railroad. Having served here three years, so
much valued were his services that he have that the depth and seriousness it ought to possess. It will do this by bringing clearly out, and keeping prominently in view, the profounder motives and nobler issues—in a word, the General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in which capacity he was acting when the present unhappy strife broke out, and he was tendered the place of Major-General of States are in the Chick State Course and Mississippi Railroad, in which capacity he was acting when the present unhappy strife broke out, and he was tendered the place of Major-General of States are in the Chick State Course and Mississippi Railroad, in which capacity he was acting war are of supreme gravity and importance. The the Ohio State forces, and a little later Gov. Cur- Federal States are, in fact, fighting for the very tin, of Pennsylvania, also endeavored to secure elements and essence of social order, civic proshis services in organizing the volunteers of that perity, and national life. The revolted States State. He accepted, however, the earliest offer of Ohio, and he very promptly organized the militia of that State in a manner so original and efficient lowed to manage their own affairs in their own of that State in a manner so original and electent as to elicit the warmest encomiums; and perhaps no State in the Union has a citizen soldiery bidding fairer to keep the people true to the duties of both citizen and soldier at the same time as Ohio under this system.

But this is, as every one knows, the merest delusion in the world. So long as their peculiar institution remains, the slave States must adopt a violent aggressive policy or perish. That is the policy they have adopted and successfully carried out for years past in the Federal Government; they gained power, kept it, and used it for their own ends. But the constitutional despotism they have enjoyed so long having been at length con-stitutionally broken up, they appeal to the sword. For what purpose? To gain by force the criminal For what purpose? To gain by force the criminal and degrading ends they have hitherto secured by policy. The one object for which they have broken up the Union and taken the field against erence. His success has been rapid and complete, at slavery. It is neither more or less than a wild and despotic crusade on behalf of the greatest curse that ever afflicted or even can afflict any

run, must be the arbiter in this country—public That this is the true character of the war in the South is demonstrated by the formal acts and Such is the record which an officer—yet but thirty-five—has made of service to his country. It shows indomitable energy, untiring industry, the Confederate States, publicly declares to all It shows indomitable energy, untiring industry, and rare fertility of resource. But something else is required in order to make such a commander as the hour demands—the rare power to command men; and this Gen. McClellan has because mand men; and this Gen. McClellan has, because he is himself a whole-souled man, and has the power of intellect. His private life is as beautiful as his public career has been both brilliant and solid; and though he moves quietly and with

ber.
Such is the official record of McClellan, so far the battle at Bull Run; but the additional information received during the last few days all tends to show that the earliest accounts of the engagement published were not only inaccurate, but, so may be conferred on the country. It is the every-day life of the officer that is keenly watched by the men; and what is said of McClellan is, that it was so marked by the representation of the Aorth was concerned, absurdly exaggerated. This was perfectly natural, as the narratives were those of suttlers and civilians, who saw and knew nothing of the action except the retreet and shown on the country. respect and confidence, and so filled with sympathy as to win esteem and love. In such way he served his country in Mexico. Chief-Engineer Totten thus gives in general his terrestimate of the Northern army and its behavior in the field from the hurried flight and terrified exclamations of a mere panic-stricken mobility. of camp-followers. Even the er, were sufficient to convict the wholesale sen-Scott's march to the city of Mexico." The company left this city May 23, 1848, marched to Yera Cruz, and arrived at West Point on the 22d able of making such a statement in a tone of June. mockery and exultation is a humiliation and dis

tion and working of existing roads, to serve as data in determining the practicability of constructions. The nine hours' fighting had evidently

no obligations to the Union, but were perfect strangers, the Northern leaders intrusted by of such a State-such a portentous anomaly in the history of human progress.

ing of the struggle in the South, and this would

Southern leaders and their adherents owed

be its result were it successful. In view of such results, mere constitutional arguments, true as they may be, sink to the level of idle pedantry.



ers the seed much wider and saves nearly all the labor-sow

scatters the seed much wider and saves nearly all the labor—sow ing from 10 to 15 acres an hour.

The best crop of wheat raised in the State of Illinois, and which took the first premium at the Illinois State Fair for 1859, was sown with this machine.

A farmer in Illinois sowed 900 acres of wheat with the machine the past spring, (1860,) and parties offered to thrush for him for the surplus over thirty bushels to the acre which the land yielded, and the offer was refused.

A farmer who had used the Hand Machine, says, that in sow in 100 bushels of grain he saved over 25 bushels, and never had his land is well sowed before, and the time, seed and labor asvel, paid, in one year, six times the cost of the machine. To farmers who sow even but a few acres, the machine will soon pay for itself, and will always save necessity of hiring an experienced sower, as any person, with a little practice, can sow with the machine and do the work perfectly.

A farmer in Maine, who had used the Hand machine for two seasons, was asked what he would take for it if he could not another;—he said he would not take twenty-five dollars.

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But the best premiums are the testimonials of the farmers

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evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.
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ful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

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150 ing and vibration is avoided by the platform resting on balls in cups.

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By successive pulls two men can lift any stump or stone that the wheels will conveniently span. Among some of the advanages claimed for this machine, by the invented, and when a stump, or stone, or any other heavy body that you wish to move, is once lifted from its bed, it is ready loaded and can be conveyed wherever desired.

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ler, H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Paris, Wm. Roberts, J
port, Benj. Tukey.

The following is a li bitions to be held in fall, so far as they h State Societyholds no Kennebec County Socie and Thursday, October 9th North Kennebec, at Wa day, October 1st and 2d.

East Somerset, at Harth Thursday, Sopt. 10th, 11th West Somerset, North A day, October 2d and 3d. Androscoggin, at Lewis Thursday, October 1st. 2d, Hancock, at Ellsworth Thursday, October 8th, 9t West Penohscot, at East day, Sept. 24th and 25th. North Franklin Societ Wednesday, Sept. 24th a The New Brunswick

VOL. XX

Maine

Our Home, our Count

Agricultural Sho

EZEKIEL H

hold its biennial exhib mencing Tuesday, Oct week. Dead River and Forty miles ab we Sk minus of the Somers there is a large tract of

belongs to the State, an are in the hands of sev lumbering operations. known as the " Dead prises about twenty to settlements have been a including Carratunk an are situated upon the where Dead River in Staff and Dead River waters of Dead River, ry of Somerset County tiese townships, we another article, in pro agricultural prospects

tion of Somerset count

years, and the fields,

smooth and even as ca

Dead River Plantati

the State; in fact, the n its way there, and ha vantage the past summ in the township. It er ner of the town, betw and Carrying Place me at White's Ferry, and Butler's Tavern. (Deno settlement in the tow Staff are some twenty most of them show the good dwellings, large c.dar fences, and fiel stones. These farms there is but little land for the purpose of cul upon the river, as Mour on the west, and Carr mountains, with other and north. In some the base of these mount and is cleared, or at purpose. The soil upo al deposit, of a choca Cedar, fir, spruce, pine ural growth of the valle

The principal crop wheat, rye, barley and or never planted. Du week of August-man standing-some ripe scythe, others late, an harvested. Oats were fields of wheat we have every farm were field in size from two to six ers assured us would y bushels per acre. this year the grain a 1 rge numbers. We is outs completely cover t at they must consid extracting the juice, Barley is good, but ry with short heads. Many farmers in thi

farming in other porti

Discipline of

working oxen. We be an object, but for farm, we have often s

ture of hard wood that

tice to sell hay and on method they are impos becoming poorer each little stock, conseque fields which have been in succession without al hough originally ric to show evidence of where the hay and oat and the manure made soil, bountiful crops produced, and it will keep up their fertility latter course is the on adopted ; it leads to su -the former leads to dilapidated buildir gs, the premises. And of farming on Dead I

of working oxen, end porary the Boston Cul ter judges of stock ti who writes with more

value which has been the pair that could drag or atone-boat, we um. This is just ab award a premium to a had trotted a mile in the class. In either and that not generally sidered. It may be of roke of oxen that can the 'lumber swamp,

But will you listen just this once."

"Well I declare" said Mr. Smith, "I do her something. I'll get at the bottom of it."

Mr. Smith laid his ear carefully about the